FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

CONGRESS.

Contested Election Cases.

LOANING GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1872.

SENATE.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill came up, the question being on Mr. Morrill's amendment.

Mr. BAYARD opposed it.

U. S. COUNTER CASE.

A message was received from the President transmitting a copy of the counter case of the United States against Great Britain.

NORTH CAROLINA CONTESTED ELECTION.

Considerable discussion took place as to whether the Tea and Coffee, bill or the North Carolina contested election case be considered, and finally the latter was taken up by a vote of 35 to 22.

Mr. CAMERON moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

Mr. POOL then addressed the Senate in favor of giving the seat to Abbott.

Messrs. EDMUNDS and STOCKTON argued against the claims of Abbott. Pending action on the question, the Senate went into executive session, and then took a recess until 7:30 for consideration of the postal code and for other business.

HOUSE.

LOANING GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

Mr. WOOD introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart twenty millions in coin in the Treasury and issue twenty-five millions in legal tenders, to be placed in the hands of the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, to be loaned by them on a pledge of United States bonds under certain stipulations. The bill is entitled "An act to prevent contraction and expansion of the money market, and to give elasticity to the currency."

INDIANA CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Indiana contested election case, Gooding against Wilson, was taken up.

After discussion the resolution giving the seat to Wilson was adopted—yeas 105, nays 64.

PREVENTING "STRAW BIDS."

Mr. FARNSWORTH presented a report of the Conference Committee on the bill to prevent "straw bids" for carrying mails. It was agreed to.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. ELY introduced a bill to repeal the law which requires cigar manufacturers to give bonds.

"INDIRECT DAMAGES."

On motion of Mr. BANKS, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for the correspondence touching the claims for indirect damages against Great Britain.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1872. NUMBER 98.

FOREIGN.

Matamoras Reinforced.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Probable British Cabinet Meeting.

SPANISH CARLIST DEMONSTRATIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROBABLE CABINET CHANGES.

LONDON, April 22.—The *Daily News* of to-day states It is possible that before the close of next week the present Gladstone Cabinet will be dissolved, and succeeded by a Conservative Ministry, and that a general election for members of Parliament will take place during the latter part of the summer. The *News* also says it is certain that the Government will be defeated in the House of Commons when the division occurs on Fawcett's bill relative to the University of Dublin, which has been made a Cabinet question.

Two theories are now advanced concerning political predictions of interest this morning. One is that the Ministry will really resign if defeated on Fawcett's Dublin University bill. The other is that this announcement has been given out for the purpose of filling the liberal benches at the session to-night. The announcement that a dissolution of the Ministry is possible has flattened the financial market.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The *Times* this morning, in commenting on the Alabama claims difficulties, says: "Perhaps it is the policy of Grant to keep the case open until the reassemblage of the Tribunal at Geneva. England, under the circumstances, should refuse to proceed in the arbitration if the American claims for indirect damages are not withdrawn." The *Times* urges Parliament to adopt the motion of Lord Russel, which he intends to introduce for an address to the Crown, for the suspension of proceedings unless the claims for consequential damages be withdrawn by America.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS REINFORCED

MATAMORAS, April 21.—The steamer Mabasco arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande at eleven o'clock to-day from Vera Cruz, with General Cevallos, five hundred men, forty officers and two pieces of artillery, where they embarked on a river steamer at two o'clock for this city, and are expected here to-night. Tabasco immediately left for Tampico to bring three hundred more troops and money. The revolutionists are not within interrupting distance as expected before for to-morrow. General satisfaction is expressed among the better classes at the timely arrival of reinforcements.

SPAIN.

CARLIST DEMONSTRATIONS.

MADRID, April 22.—The Carlists have again commenced demonstrations against the Government and are active in the provinces of Toledo and Navarre, where bands under the command of priests have appeared. Demonstrations in other portions of the kingdom are looked for. The Government authorities have arrested many persons in the cities of Madrid and Valladolid and elsewhere, whom they suspect of complicity in the Carlist movement.

PERSONAL MENTION.

DR. LIVINGSTONE has been gone six years.

ROBERT TOOMBS is lying, seriously ill, at his home in Georgia.

GEN. SHERMAN will leave Constantinople shortly for a trip through Russia.

VISCOUNT MOULTON, of the English Parliament, will resign and visit America the coming summer.

MME. LA PRESIDENTE THIERS is said to have vowed a crusade against chignons and "waterfalls."

MRS. ABBY SAGE RICHARDSON has enlarged her business and is now teaching elocution, in addition to carrying on her circulating library, in Chicago.

FEUERBACH, the German philosopher and republican, who has suffered from ill health, has received $3,000 through Karl Blind from his admirers in England.

EDMONIA LEWIS, the American sculptress of African descent, at Rome, Is reported to be making her fortune on the orders received from English lovers of art.

MOSHER BUCHANAN, of the Chicago *Evening Post*, has taken to lecturing. She will soon address the people of Detroit on the "Life and Times of John Milton."

MISS EMMA S. EASTMAN, of Worcester, Mass., a former student of Vassar College, and Miss Sophia B. Fleming, of Hancock, N. Y., are the first lady students at Cornell.

THE second wife of the late S. F. B. Morse, father of the telegraph, is a deaf mute graduate of the New York City Institute. Her property is to remain under the control of her husband.

JESSE and Ulysses Grant, sons of President Grant, will make a trip to Europe in June, and return to America with their sister Nellie about the time the season at Long Branch closes.

MME. ROSE DE CHATEAUBRIAND, of the Theatre des Varieties in Toulouse, dropped dead upon the stage while performing her part on the 22d ultimo. The audience thought she had only fainted.

COL. JOHN S. SCOTT, a prominent citizen of New Orleans, and an officer in the Confederate army under Bragg, Johnston, Hood, Forrest and Wheeler, died at his residence after a short illness on the 16th.

AS REGARDS the stage, Maggie Mitchell is "the manager's best friend." She has played in it ever since she could walk. She is now forty; was married to Mr. Paddock in 1868, after a fourteen years' courtship, and has two children.

MR. JOHN STARK, a grandson of Major General John Stark, the hero of Bennington, died at his residence in Manchester, N. H., on the 16th inst., aged 82 years. He was the last survivor but one of a family of twelve children.

THE banker, Solomon Heine, of Hamburg, has willed the whole of his immense fortune to the widow of Heinrich Heine, the poet. The lady is a Frenchwoman, and immediately subscribed a million francs to the Liberation Fund.

WACHTEL and Parepa Rosa are said to have created a "wild excitement" in the duet in the last scene in the "Huguenots," recently in New York. Recalls, bouquets silver wreaths and other extravagances marked the occasion.

THE father of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg was, while at Wesleyan University, well known as a remarkable flutist and singer, and her mother was employed as organist and singer at the Episcopal Church in Middletown, Conn., for many years.

FRED. DOUGLASS arrived at Jackson, Miss., on Wednesday, and was welcomed by a large delegation of colored men, headed by Secretary of State Lynch. He made a speech in the House of Representatives to a packed audience on political subjects.

THE Rev. Robert Moffatt, the African missionary who has himself been 1,500 miles into the interior of Africa, considers that his son-in-law, Dr. Livingstone, is safe, and is carrying at the headquarters of some chief until he receives aid from home.

IT DOESN'T hurt a man to tamper with drink, they say; yet twelve years ago Hon. F. C. Whipple was a brilliant and prosperous lawyer in Howell, Michigan. Last week he died of intemperance, and was buried out of the Masonic charity fund, from which for some time before his death he had been supported. During this time his beautiful and accomplished wife has become insane, and his four lovely children are penniless and scattered, no two living together.

OUR local "suffragists" might very neatly point a moral by referring to the fact that during the absence of the Emperor of Brazil, his charming daughter, Donna Isabel, was Regent. She is said to have maintained her brief rule with ability, and has been gallantly sustained by the politicians, young and old, of all parties. The Brazilians proposed to erect a statue of her in honor of her Regency, but with the same modesty which characterized her father on a similar occasion, she firmly opposed the project.

PRESIDENT THIERS puts through an immense amount of work in a day—and all by regulating his daily life. It is said, after his fashion: He rises every day, summer and winter, at half-past five. He is brought some soup, which he eats with a crust of bread, while he is beginning his work, which lasts till eight. He rests to bed again, and sleeps till half-past nine. Then he takes a light breakfast, and receives till one, when he dines, as our fathers did. He takes but little food, and that plain. After dinner, he goes out to drive, and sleeps or dozes a few minutes, makes all the visits he wishes to, and gets back home by six. Then, unless important business demands consideration, he sleeps till eight. At half-past eight, he has dinner, and, after that, company till after midnight. The short naps refresh his constantly-working brain, and enable him to double, almost without weariness, his mental labor.

SHORT ITEMS.

THE Ohio Legislature will adjourn on the 25th.

SCRANTON, Pa., is suffering with the spotted fever.

ROCKFORD Illinois, is to have a free circulating Library.

THE Japanese made a trip to Mount Vernon on Saturday.

THE Bixby Maine lumbermen are cutting up at a great rate.

THE "Sunday Library" question is again agitating New Yorkers.

A MORMON colony of ninety members flourishes at Scranton, Pa.

A NEW Opera House in Columbia, South Carolina, is to cost $80,000.

THREE-EIGHTHS of the Toledo *Blade* brought $100,000 at a private sale.

SALT manufacture will soon become one of the leading pursuits in Kansas.

ALL the indications point to a good wheat crop in our State the coming season.

DR. SCHENCK, the celebrated Philadelphia physician, has become nearly blind.

THE city on the banks of Pelican Lake proves to have been heroin-lously represented.

IRON ORE, of an excellent quality, has been found in in Menomee county, Michigan.

SPOTTED FEVER has appeared in some of the towns of Iowa, Minnesota and Michigan.

THE Narrow Gauge Railroad men are to hold a Convention in St. Louis, 19th of next June.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Alabama Claims.

UNITED STATES COUNTER CASE.

How the Rebel Cruisers Escaped.

ENGLAND'S LIABILITY.

Indian Hostilities Threatened.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1872.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The President to-day transmitted, for the information of the Senate, a copy of the counter case of the United States in the matter of claims against Great Britain, presented to the Board of Arbitrators at Geneva, as follows:

The fourth article of the treaty of Washington permits each party, within four months after the delivery of the case, to deliver in duplicate to the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party, a counter case and additional documents, correspondence and evidence in reply to the case, documents, correspondence and evidence presented by the other party. Availing themselves of this right, the United States present this as their counter case, together with additional documents, correspondence and evidence in reply to the case, documents, correspondence and evidence submitted by Her Majesty's Government. In laying this counter case before the tribunal of arbitration, they deem it proper to premise that they do not consider it within the province of this paper to discuss all the propositions within the British case, and which they regard as justly disputable or requiring argumentation or discussion. So far as the positions taken by Her Majesty's Government in its case may vary from those which the United States had the honor to lay before the tribunal in their case, they respectfully refer to that document for an expression of the views which they regard as supported by sound principles of reason and by the acquiescence of other powers and by the writings of publicists of authority. So far, too, as the contentions of questions of fact raised between the parties on their respective cases, and supporting evidence on either side, are concerned, the counter case of the counter case would be superfluous. The United States, therefore, refer to their original case for their views and estimates of the contested matters of fact. It has seemed to them to be more in accordance with the spirit of the treaty and with the convenience of the tribunal thus to reserve for the counsel the general analysis and discussion of the matters, so far as they shall prove important in their leading on the substantial controversy between the parties in the agreement, which will be prepared by them for submission under the fifth article of the treaty, and the more convenient, if and when the tribunal may express a wish to hear. Reserving the rights and freedom of their counsel in these respects, they ask the attention of the tribunal to the following observations on some of the main points of difference between the case and other matter submitted on the part of Her Majesty's Government and those submitted on the part of the United States.

Certain errors of principle run through the case of Her Majesty's Government first claim attention:

First—It is assumed in that case that the rebels of the United States were, by Her Majesty's proclamation of the 13th of May, 1861, clothed with some undefined political attributes; but the United States have hitherto understood that Her Majesty's Government merely assumed to regard the persons who resisted the power of the United States, as a body of insurrectionists, in the matter to be recognized as clothed with belligerent rights, at the discretion of neutral powers.

They therefore think it ought to include that the frequent use in the British case of language implying recognized political attributes in the insurrection are inadvertency.

Second—Her Majesty's Government assume that the reclamations of the United States are to be confined to claims growing out of acts of the Florida, Alabama, Georgia and the Shenandoah.

The claims growing out of the acts of other vessels named in the American case are regarded by the United States as included within the terms of the treaty. They form a part of the claims generally known as "Alabama claims." They are enumerated in the fourth of a series of resolutions introduced in the Senate of the United States, which are part of the documents, correspondence and evidence submitted with the case of the United States. These volumes are entitled "claims of the United States against Great Britain." It is believed that under that title they were in the library of the Foreign Office in London before the British High Commissioners received their instructions. It may also be said, without impropriety, that under the same title they were on the table of the Joint High Commission during the negotiations which preceded the conclusion of the treaty.

The United States, therefore, while reasserting their construction of the language of the treaty in this respect, feel that they have a right to ask the arbitrators to assume that Her Majesty's High Commissioners have been notified and made aware of that construction. The United States are at a loss to understand why several observations are introduced into the British case which apparently aim to limit the operation of the three rules of the treaty. If the British case rests on a construction which are suggested, Her Majesty's Government intends to ask for a modification or change in those rules, the United States cannot too strongly protest against it.

Third—It is averred in several places that some of the acts of which the United States complain were committed by American citizens.

If these statements were introduced for the purpose of urging the fact as an excuse for the negligence of Her Majesty's officials, a reply should be taken that the American citizens referred to were criminals in the eye of American law at the time when they were elevated to the rank of recognized belligerents against the United States by an act of Her Majesty's Government, an act in which the United States did not participate, and against which they have never ceased to protest. It would seem, therefore, to be impossible to compute to the United States any wrongful acts of persons, possibly for the conduct of persons thus described as American citizens. Her Majesty's Government has also stated in the terms many propositions, some of law, some of fact, with some of mixed law and fact, for the convenience of the arbitrators. The United States call attention to some of the leading points of difference between the two cases, with the reservation heretofore made as to points not noticed and as to the rights of counsel:

First—The British case seems to concede that a belligerent who has wronged a neutral by violating its sovereignty, and by forcing it to take part indirectly in a war, may perversely, for some subsequent act, such as the commission, ing without jurisdiction of a neutral vessel of war, improperly constructed within its jurisdiction, deprive the neutral of the right of taking cognizance of the original offense.

The United States suggests that such a right cannot be lost by the mere act of the offending belligerent.

Second—It appears to claim for the vessels of rebels recognized as belligerents an exemption from national jurisdiction, which should be accorded, if at all, only to vessels of recognized sovereign powers. It claims for such vessels immunities which can be made-in-case of violation of neutral sovereignty, and it ignores the undoubted prerogatives of the crown to exclude armed vessels from national ports.

Third—It attempts to limit the operation of the words "due diligence" in a manner inconsistent with the principles of law well established on the continent of Europe, in the United Kingdom and in the United States. It sets up as a measure of the case a standard which fluctuates with each succeeding government in the circuit of the globe, viz: Such care as governments ordinarily employ in their domestic concerns.

Fourth—If the United States have correctly interpreted its somewhat vague language on page 167, it asserts that in a case like the present a belligerent should be required to show not only part of a neutral, as a foundation for a claim for compensation, an absence of care nearly equivalent to willful negligence.

The United States had notice that this point would be pressed by Her Majesty's Government, and announced that its case would be prepared partly under the direction of an eminent and learned publicist, who had vigorously insisted upon it in his public writings on the neutrality of Great Britain in the American struggle. They therefore presented for the consideration of the arbitrators certain facts exhibiting an unfriendly feeling towards them on the part of individual members of Her Majesty's Government during the contest, which might naturally lead to and would account for a want of diligence bordering upon willful negligence. But while thus anticipating this position of Her Majesty's Government's case, they did not do so because they regarded it as tenable. They do not conceive that the law of nations tolerates the proposition that belligerents are required to submit without redress to the injuries of neutral negligence till it reaches the extremity suggested.

Fifth—The British case attempts to narrow the international duties of the Government to the exercise of restraining the powers conferred on it by municipal law.

Sixth—It overlooks the obligation of a neutral to amend its municipal laws when the powers conferred by such law prove inadequate for the performance of its international duties.

In this view the many statements in the British case as to the actual internal distribution of the powers in Her Majesty's Government, though interesting, are irrelevant in measuring its extreme obligation.

Seventh—The British case proposes that the liability of Great Britain to make indemnity to the United States should be limited to cases which the United States cannot show by affirmative proof that they actively and diligently exerted their naval power to prevent.

The United States contend that such a proposed limitation has no just foundation in sound principles of international or other law.

Part 2 of the British case assumes to give an introductory statement of: First—Events which attended and followed the commencement of the civil war in America; second—The course pursued by Great Britain in relation to the war; third—The course pursued by other maritime powers in relation thereto.

Part 3 assumes to give a statement on international rights and duties, or powers which were possessed by Her Britannic Majesty's Government of preventing unlawful equipments, "and the manner and circumstances in and under which these powers were exercised during the war."

The reservation heretofore made now calls attention only to some of the principal points of differences in this respect between the cases of the two governments.

First—The United States insist that Her Majesty's Government is politically and historically in error in the assertion on page 6 that the contest terminated in 1865, in a complete reconquest of the eleven Confederate States.

Second—It will be intended by the statement on page 7 that "In and soon after the month of May, 1861, a number of armed ships were fitted out and sent to sea from ports in the Confederate States," to lead the arbitrators to suppose that there was any insurgent vessel preying on the commerce of the United States when the Florida or when the Alabama escaped from Liverpool, the United States cannot too strongly protest that Her Majesty's Government is in error in this respect.

Third—The United States have in their case called the attention of the tribunal to the acts of Belgium, Portugal, Russia and Prussia, which seem to have been overlooked by the authors of the British case in their enumeration of the acts of maritime powers.

In regard to all the maritime powers, the tribunal will doubtless observe that those which recognized the insurgents as lawful belligerents, and did so only after Great Britain, the principal maritime power, had elevated them under the name of "Confederate States" to this rank, and had thus conferred on them all the substantial advantages which they could derive from a general recognition by maritime powers. They will also observe that other governments did not recognize the title which the insurgents had taken for themselves. Thus, for example, the proclamation of the Emperor of the French spoke of them as "States which pretend to form a confederation." The circulars of the Dutch Government spoke of "the dominion competitions in the United States of North America," the existing circumstances in the United States of America, and the Brazilian circular expressly states that "The Confederate States have no legal existence."

Fourth—It is stated on page 22 that "by the United States cruisers the ports and waters of the British Dominions were resorted to for coaling and other purposes more frequently than by vessels of the Confederate States."

It by this is intended to signify that, having regard to the great disparity of numbers between the vessels of the United States and those of the insurgents, the United States enjoyed to an equal extent with the insurgents the hospitalities of British ports, it does not appear that in order to partly, these hospitalities were extended with an impartial neutrality to each, the United States emphatically deny it.

Fifth—It is stated on page 25 that the acts of which the Government of the United States is understood to complain belong to a class which have not commonly been made the object of prohibitory legislation; that in a few countries, it is true, they have been forbidden by laws followed by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, did law directly prohibit such acts or make any definite proposition for preventing them, at the time when the war began, except in the United States and Great Britain.

The information of the United States on this point does not agree with that of Her Majesty's Government. They have the honor to refer the tribunal to statements concerning the laws of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Spain and Sweden and Norway, to be found in the British and foreign appendix attached to the report of the Neutrality Laws Commissioners. This document will be found at the close of the third volume of the British appendix and in the fourth volume of American evidence, between pages 125 and 126. They also refer to documents and evidence herewith submitted, regarding the laws of several powers in Europe and America for the preservation of their neutrality. It will appear from the citations in the cited pages such as those of which the United States complain have been widely made the subject of positive legislation, and that in no country except Great Britain, so far as the United States are informed, has it been deemed that the proceedings under municipal or local laws are a measure of neutral obligations toward other governments. On page 25 it is stated, with reference to the steps taken by President Washington, that "no instructions appear to have been issued to the officers of the United States to restrain these enterprises, the fitting out of French privateers, proved inadequate.

In answer to this, the United States recall to the recollection of the tribunal that the French Minister of that day contended that his Government denied the right to commission privateers from ports of the United States, from the provisions of the treaty of 1778, and that he ordered the United States, a treaty made at a time when Great Britain was at war with the United States. The repressive measures of President Washington were strictly performed within the terms of the treaty. They form a part of the claims generally known as "Alabama claims." They are enumerated in the fourth of a series of resolutions introduced in the Senate of the United States, which are part of the documents, correspondence and evidence submitted with the case of the United States. These volumes are entitled "claims of the United States against Great Britain." It is believed that under that title they were in the library of the Foreign Office in London before the British High Commissioners received their instructions. It may also be said, without impropriety, that under the same title they were on the table of the Joint High Commission during the negotiations which preceded the conclusion of the treaty.

The United States, therefore, while reasserting their construction of the language of the treaty in this respect, feel that they have a right to ask the arbitrators to assume that Her Majesty's High Commissioners have been notified and made aware of that construction. The United States are at a loss to understand why several observations are introduced into the British case which apparently aim to limit the operation of the three rules of the treaty. If the British case rests on a construction which are suggested, Her Majesty's Government intends to ask for a modification or change in those rules, the United States cannot too strongly protest against it.

Sixth—The British case attempts to narrow the international duties of the Government to the exercise of restraining the powers conferred on it by municipal law.

Seventh—It overlooks the obligation of a neutral to amend its municipal laws when the powers conferred by such law prove inadequate for the performance of its international duties.

In this view the many statements in the British case as to the actual internal distribution of the powers in Her Majesty's Government, though interesting, are irrelevant in measuring its extreme obligation.

Eighth—The British case proposes that the liability of Great Britain to make indemnity to the United States should be limited to cases which the United States cannot show by affirmative proof that they actively and diligently exerted their naval power to prevent.

The United States contend that such a proposed limitation has no just foundation in sound principles of international or other law.

Part 2 of the British case assumes to give an introductory statement of: First—Events

Customs knew on Tuesday, the 29th of July, that the Alabama had escaped that day, and that it was not until Friday, the 1st day of August, that the Collectors at Holly Head and Beaumaris received instructions to detain her. On the 2d day of August, the Collector at Beaumaris reported that he had attended to his instructions, and had found that the Alabama had left Point Limas on the morning of the 31st. If, therefore, the instructions given on the 1st of August had been given on the 29th of July, the Alabama might have been detained at Point Limas.

Fourth—Her Majesty's Government introduced a dispatch of Mr. Adams regarding his correspondence with Captain Craven, apparently with the purpose of assuming broader than Captain Craven was at Southampton with his vessel, the Tuscurora, on the 29th of July; that he left there for Queenstown, arriving at the latter place on the 30th; that on the 31st he received a telegram informing him that the Alabama was off Point Limas, and that on the 1st of August he set sail up St. George's Channel towards that point.

Mr. Adams objected to the course he took, as bringing him within British waters. He has revealed subsequently by Mr. Adams' dispatch show that the Alabama had left Point Limas before Captain Craven knew that she had been there. Without regard, therefore, to the point upon which this might and will be disputed, this fact relieves the arbitrators from considering any supposed responsibility of the United States for the acts of the Tuscarora at that time.

Fifth—The British Consul's report of the visit of the Alabama to Martinique shows that she was in the habit of sailing under the British flag. This was known to Her Majesty's Government on the 7th of December, 1862.

Sixth—On the 4th of January, 1865, the Alabama entered Port Royal, Jamaica, for repairs and to land prisoners. The course of the Governor in allowing such hospitalities to be granted was approved by Earl Russell on February 14, 1865. This approval was given in advance of the facts, and regard to the advice of the law officers of the crown.—Appendix, page 212.

Seventh—Great stress is apparently laid on the reception and acts of the Alabama in Jamaican waters. The United States invite attention to the striking contrast between the course of Her Majesty's Government in the acts complained of before the tribunal and the course of the Governor of Jamaica, as shown in enclosure No. 4, on page 276 of the appendix, as shown in the Brazilian circular on page 284, stating that the Confederate States had no legal existence; that they had been recognized as belligerents only with the necessary restrictions, and that the exportation of warlike articles from ports of the Empire to the insurgents, whether under the Brazilian or a foreign flag, was forbidden, but that a similar trade on the part of the United States was forbidden only to the Brazilian flag, as shown in the rules as to coal and as shown in a carefully drawn difference between hospitalities like those permitted in the British ports for the Alabama, and the admission of a vessel in a hostile cruise and hospitalities given to enable a vessel to reach a home port.

Eighth—Her Majesty's Government avers that the original crew of the Alabama was not enlisted for the service of the insurgents. The United States contend that the evidence shows that a large portion of the crew knew quite well whither they were going.

Ninth—The United States contend that it is immaterial that they did or did not make any effort to capture the Alabama. The fact is, however, that they made great efforts and incurred great expense for that purpose. The United States also respectfully refer the tribunal of arbitration to the correspondence with the Portugese Government and authorities concerning this vessel, which is contained in documents submitted in this counter case.

Tenth—The statement of Great Britain regarding the Georgia is in the main identical with that offered by the United States. In many respects the new documents strengthen the case of the United States.

First—It appears that Her Majesty's Government was officially informed by its own officials of the suspicious character of the Alabama two days in advance of Mr. Adams' information, and that all took place in the ships in question.

Second—It is intimated that Mr. Adams was in possession of information before the sailing of the Georgia, which he should have communicated to Her Majesty's Government, but it is alleged that Her Majesty's Government had no justified conviction under the foreign enlistment act, and that Mr. Adams had before then been informed that Her Majesty's Government could not act on such conjecture reports.

Third—It appears that orders were given to a British vessel of war to proceed to Aldeney, but it does not appear whether those orders were or were not obeyed.

Fourth—The report made in 1871 of the arming of the Georgia differs from the contemporaneous report of an eye-witness.

Fifth—When Her Majesty's Government made the statement that no serious endeavor to intercept or capture the Georgia appears to have been made on the part of the British, it was under a mistaken. This correction, however, was made under protest, that the United States were under no obligation towards Great Britain to relieve her from the consequences of her original wrong doing.

Section 8.—As with the other vessels, so with the Shenandoah. The evidence in the two cases is largely the same, and the evidence exclusively in possession of Her Majesty's Government strengthens the views and theories of the United States.

First—It appears, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, page 5, that the fact that the Sea King was regarded as a British vessel until after its arrival at the Azores; that acts took place there on its deck which amounted to a transfer, and ask for their forfeiture under the foreign enlistment act, and that the question whether her deck was not at that time a place belonging or subject to Her Majesty was thought to be a serious one. The acts which are referred to as having taken place there unfitted British jurisdiction, were some of the acts of which the United States now complain.

Second—The United States do not admit that persons who went in the Laurel are to be regarded as ordinary passengers. They were officers who, in violation of the duties of Great Britain as a neutral, were recruited in England to serve in the Shenandoah.

Third—The official report of the Governor of what took place at Melbourne confirmed the account given by the United States in their case by enclosure 19, on page 499, appendix, and by enclosure 22 on page 500, it appears that immediately after the arrival at Melbourne she was known as the "Sea King." By paragraph 9, pages 505 and 506, it appears that the commander was not pressed to go to sea until he was quite ready to go. By paragraph 20, on page 507, it appears that the Governor refused, according to the coudonation of offences of the Shenandoah against British neutrality. By the police report, page 523, it appears that the Government was officially informed by its own officers that the commander intended to ship forty men at Melbourne, and by enclosure 80, page 259, it appears although the stay of the Shenandoah at Melbourne was nominally for the repair of her screw and its gearings, that part of the machinery was not touched until the vessel had been fourteen days in port. The United States cannot admit that there was any vigilance exercised by the officers of the Colonial Government.

Fourth—The United States, for reasons stated in their case, cannot agree with Her Majesty's Government in the statements made in the first paragraph of page 60 of British case, regarding the crew of the Shenandoah, Tennpies' affidavit, nor can they accept as true the statement of the commander of the Shenandoah, cited by Her Majesty's Government on page 167, that on receiving intelligence of the overthrow of the insurrection he desisted instantly from further acts of war.

Fifth—The United States, as to the Shenandoah, makes the same statement which they have already made in reply to the statement of Her Majesty's Government regarding the attempt to intercept or capture the Georgia.

Section 9.—On page 167, of the case of Her Majesty's Government, it is said that if the tribunal should come to the conclusion that Great Britain has incurred any liability to the United States, the question will then arise, What should be deemed the least measure and extent of that liability? Her Britannic Majesty's Government submits as proper for consideration from each nation, and will reserve such observations as may be fitly offered in relation to it at a later stage of the proceedings.

The United States concur with Her Majesty's Government in the opinion that "a claim on the part of a belligerent to be indemnified at the expense of a neutral for losses inflicted or occasioned by any ordinary acts of war, is one which involves grave considerations, and requires to be weighed with the utmost care." Without the explanatory observations which Her Majesty's Government reserves the right to make in the latter stage of the proceedings, they cannot say how far they do or do not concur in the further statement that compensation can only justly be awarded by a tribunal in respect to cases of which the negligence of a neutral is the direct and proximate cause. It appears to them, however, that certain general considerations may reasonably be assumed by the arbitrators. First, both parties contemplate that the United States will endeavor to establish in the proceedings some tangible connection of cause and effect between the injuries for which they ask compensation and acts committed by the several vessels, which the treaty contemplates are to be shown to be the fault of those parties. Second—The tribunal of arbitration, being a judicial body, invested by the parties with the functions necessary for the determining of the questions between them, and being now seized of the substance of the matter in dispute, will hold itself bound by such reasonable and established rules of law regarding the relations of cause and effect as it may assume that the parties had in view when they entered into their agreement to make this reference. Third—Neither party contemplates that the tribunal will establish or be governed by rules in this respect which will either on the one hand lead to release neutrals from their duty to observe a strict neutrality, or, on the other hand, will make a course of honest neutrality burdensome, leaving new issues raised by the case and counter cases of the two Governments for arguments of counsel and to the decision of the tribunal.

The United States repeat, with strengthening conviction, the language with which they closed their case. It is to the highest interest of the two great nations which appear at this bar that the causes of difference which have arisen between them should be speedily and for ever set aside. The United States are confident in the expectation that Her Majesty's Government will concur with them in this opinion.

NOTE.—On page 496 of the American official case in the English language, after enumerating several classes of claims for injuries, the United States say: "So far as these various losses and expenditures grew out of acts committed by the several cruisers, the United States are entitled to ask compensation or remuneration before this tribunal." In the unofficial French translation made for the convenience of the arbitrators, there is no equivalent for the important words here cited, in the French version, on page 377. The agent of the United States received a book just as the conference at Geneva in December was about to begin, and did not discover the error in time to correct it at that conference. He now takes the first opportunity to call attention to it.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES THREATENED.

Indian Superintendent Bedell telegraphs that there are about one thousand Indians there who are desirous of peace and willing to remain on a reservation, provided supplies of clothing and blankets are furnished them. About one hundred lodges of Sans Arcs Indians are at the agency near the Big Cheyenne river, under Spotted Eagle. During a council with Col. Stanley, Spotted Eagle objected to the building of the Pacific railroad through his country, and said they wanted to tear up the railroad and kill its builders. He declined rations, and said that the Sioux were not authorized to speak for him or his tribe. Col. Stanley informed Spotted Eagle that the Pacific railroad would be built despite his opposition, and his threatened course would lead to the ruin of his tribe. Spotted Eagle admitted that, but said the driving away of the buffalo drives their death, and he would fight, knowing that he would be beaten. Several chiefs spoke in the same defiant strain. Col. Stanley believes that Spotted Eagle meant all he said, and that it will be necessary to employ a large force of troops to guard the working force west of the Missouri river.

A telegram from Secretary Delano, dated Muskegee, 20th, states that there is no disorder in the Indian country, produced by desperate white men, who follow the working parties on the railroads. He has telegraphed to the Secretary of War, requesting him to give instructions to the military to have these men expelled. He confirms the report of the riot in a court two days previous, and says that neither law nor order can be enforced or preserved without the establishment of a District Court for the territory.

MAY INTEREST.

The May interest on the public debt will be paid on and after the 24th inst., without rebate.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1872.

THE CHASE CONVENTION.

M. C. C. Church, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Chase movement, has just announced in Parkersburg, West Virginia, the withdrawal of that call for a convention at that place, where the sail of the Chief Justice was long since set for the Presidency by a few persons specially interested in him. In his announcement in the Parkersburg *Daily Times*, Mr. Church says the action was decided upon by prominent friends of the Chief Justice at a recent meeting held in Washington, and but one fear is expressed regarding his nomination at Cincinnati, and that is his present state of health. To those who have had the pleasure of seeing him within the past few weeks, this fear is groundless. His mind is more vigorous now than at any former period of his life, &c.

No doubt this is a consummation devoutly to be wished, especially by those who would make him a candidate, for whose sake as well as his own, I would like to give personal corroboration of these statements, but cannot do so truthfully. His flattered ambition may lift him temporarily from the stricken position he really holds mentally and physically, but his present appearance ought to warn his friends not to press him with hopes which can never be realized. His life may pay the forfeit, if they do. The private caucuses in regard to two members of the United States Supreme Court for the Presidency, one of which is referred to, is evidence that neither of them use that mental power which they possess with credit to the exalted places they now fill, and the pitiful position sought at Cincinnati by the friends of the Chief Justice and Judge Davis, justifies the severe censure of General Sickles at the great mass meeting held in New York on last Wednesday.

BUTLER VS. GARFIELD.

In the House yesterday Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, prepared to hope up Mr. B. F. Butler for what he had said against the bill, making it a fineable offence for a Congressman to interfere in appointments, either by solicitation or otherwise. He had charged that the bill was advocated by the enemies of the President, and that as a leader of the House Mr. Garfield was connected with them. Mr. Sawtelle, of the Manchester Passenger Railway). Price reasonable and terms easy. Fine Residence on Lincoln avenue, with two Lots. Fine residence and Acre on South Side. Two Lots in Borough of Esqy at very low prices. Twenty equal annual payments. These lots are not large under Butler's compulsory probes. The advantages under Butler's compulsory probes. The advantages of the Mr. G. that Mr. B. had never been appointed to keep *his* political conscience, and the reply of the latter that "he did not know he had any," were specimens of sharpness in debate, and brings us back to the days of the Romans. No leader of the House can expect to ride two different political horses at this time, and have the secret unknown, as the votes recommitting the bill evidenced.

THE AUTO-DA-FE VERDICTS PROFFERED.

The Senate Sale of Arms Committee have closed their evidence, and will soon make a report. There has been nothing corroborated that was originally charged in the resolution on which the committee was raised, and nothing in anywise compromising the War Department or any United States officers in anything wrong. All that has been shown is the fact that outside parties have made large sums to each other for services connected with the sales; a matter with which the administration has nothing to do, and is in no way responsible for. The *World* correspondence, and other reports in regard to the *Sun*, shows the absurd and ridiculous attitude of certain antagonized members of Congress in their forthcoming report. He says, after failing even to make a point in the case in following the investigation from day to day, "there will doubtless be two reports, one convicting the War Department and one acquitting it."

What child's play is this getting up of an investigation at the time of an important election in order to set up, through partisans who take the part of jurymen on the trial, a pretended verdict of guilt upon parties whom the whole country knows to be innocent? In a recent conversation with Hon. Samuel J. Randall, he gave credit to the Republicans of the House Committee on Elections for acting fairly and for unanimously reporting in favor of Democrats who were shown to be elected. This proposition to violate truth in justice in reporting against political adversaries shows what the reformers in Congress are capable of doing in the way of partisan meanness. The country, however, is too intelligent to be deceived.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The name of John G. Knox, now Deputy Comptroller, was to-day sent to the Senate for confirmation as Comptroller of the Currency. The contest was between him and Mr. Saville, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, who could not be spared from his present position.

A delegation of prominent colored citizens were at the Capitol yesterday, and active in their efforts to secure the passage of Senator Sumner's bill securing equal rights in the public schools.

The Supreme Court of this district, in general term, has amended its rules relative to the admission of attorneys to its bar for practice by striking out the word "male." Mrs. Bertha A. Lockwood and others, ladies of this city, are applicants for permission to practice as attorneys.

The entire session of the House Committee on elections yesterday was consumed in hearing arguments in the contested election case of Bowen vs. DeLarge.

GLEANINGS.

THE first theatre ever established in America was at Williamsburg, Va., in September, 1752.

THE Massachusetts Legislature has refused that modest request of Amherst College for $100,000.

A BEAUTIFUL natural fall, 100 feet high, has been discovered near the head waters of the San Diego river.

FIFTY thousand dollars have been secured for a monument to Theodore Parker. $25,000 more will complete it.

A NEW YORK doctor thinks greenbacks and bank bills are the most active agents for the spread of small-pox.

THE Exchange and Ontario Flour Mills at Ontario, New York, were destroyed by fire Saturday. Loss $20,000.

JIM FISK'S widow, after the estate has been settled will have a comfortable bank account of about two millions.

A CORRESPONDENT is very anxious to know if President Grant has yet appointed the time for next Fourth of July.

THERE'S a captain of one of the Cunarders

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TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 95½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 43½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼@111¾.

GENERAL NEGLEY has secured an appropriation of $500,000 for the Ohio River Improvement, and $25,000 for the Monongahela. The Committee of Commerce, of which he is a prominent and influential member, report these amounts favorably, and it is thought they will be confirmed by Congress. Our river men have good reason to thank our representative for his attentions to their interests. He has proved himself a competent and useful member.

THIS MORNING we present a well-deserved tribute to President Grant, written by one of our most esteemed citizens, whose words of praise come with exceeding good grace, since he has in the past been closely identified with the Democratic party. While a partisan, he can rise above partisanship to speak well and truthfully of one he admires for certain inherent good qualities of head and heart. Would that all our people were so just, generous and candid as our correspondent, whose praise of Grant is both disinterested and honest.

IT AFFORDS us peculiar pleasure from time to time to announce the renewal of the subscriptions of old friends who have from youth up read the GAZETTE. Yesterday we received the 63d annual subscription to the weekly GAZETTE from Mr. Isaac Van Voorhis of Monongahela city, Pa., one of the oldest and most thoroughly reliable citizens of the river valley. He built the first coal boat ever floated on the Monongahela river, over fifty-seven years ago. It was twelve feet wide and forty feet long, and was taken to Cincinnati where the coal it contained was sold for twelve cents a bushel. It will sound well in the record of Mr. Van Voorhis, and we are sure that it will stand to his credit when he is called upon to make his final return before the Great and Eternal Court, that he has never fallen back in his subscription money, but has paid promptly for his paper through the long time of three score and more of years. That he may live many more years to read the GAZETTE and enjoy everything else that is good in this world is our earnest wish.

EVERY EFFORT made by Republicans in the Senate and House of Representatives to take up and finally pass the bill repealing the tax on tea and coffee, is opposed by the Democrats and Liberals, or delayed by amendments, offered by the latter, for the purpose of defeating the measure. The House has gotten into an ugly snarl in consequence of the divided sentiment among the members of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Kelly, of this State, has offered a substitute for the tariff bill reported by Mr. Dawes, which is so fair in its provisions that we trust every tariff member will vote for it. It places a uniform tax on tobacco, and abolishes the tax on sales of liquor. It repeals the tax on tea and coffee, and lessens the duty on iron and other manufactures to such an extent as should surely please every fair-minded man, who is not bent on free-trade, as a policy. It reduces the taxation of the country between forty and fifty millions per annum, and abolishes a little army of internal revenue officers. We hope this bill will pass and speedily become a law. We know of more than one branch of industry which is languishing in consequence of the delay on the tariff and revenue bills.

SPAIN.

There is trouble again at Madrid. Don Carlos has issued a stirring manifesto to his followers, protesting against the frauds at the late elections, and advising that none of them elected to seats in the Cortes shall accept the position. Amadeus finds his throne beset with thorns, and his reign, which a year ago promised so much peace and prosperity, is now threatened with turmoils and revolutions. The death of Prim was a fatal blow to Spain, as a successor, competent to fill his place, has not been found. The brave and eloquent champion of Republicanism, Senor Castellar, would prove equal to the emergency, doubtless, but his politics are not in harmony with the crown, and of course the humiliation of leaning upon his strong arm will not be submitted to. Nevertheless, he is loyal and patriotic, and cannot be classed rightfully among the turbulent classes of Carlists and revolutionists which threaten the peace of the kingdom. It may yet become necessary to conciliate his band of sterling patriots, who are peacefully biding their time, by calling their leader to the head of the ministry. Of all the great men of Spain, known to the outside world, none have given such evidence as he of ability and qualification to lead, and control the surging, discontented factions.

The general uprising of Carlists which is now threatened and evidently anticipated, may prove more serious and important to the future of the Kingdom, than is generally expected by leading powers. The long series of bitter disappointments, the outgrowth of the treachery and imbecility of the late Queen, have borne wicked fruit, and tended to alienate the people from the throne. Republicanism in Spain, now scarcely hinted at, may find the present rising a fit occasion to proclaim itself master, and assuredly with such a leader as Castellar it would command the respect, if not the fear, of Europe. If we can judge of monarchial systems, by their history, as exemplified at Madrid, we should not hesitate to say that Spain would do well to make the change to Republicanism. The King is already reported as having said that he should only remain with the support of the majority. When that support shall be withdrawn, another interregnum will ensue. Then will come the time for the Republic.

GENERAL GRANT.

The war for the preservation of the Republic brought out the energies and qualities of a class of men, who before had been almost or entirely unknown. That class of politicians, who from the period of time, since the days of General Jackson, had almost an unlimited and unwonted control of the government, had about run their full career, we were about to say, of unlicensed and bungling statesmanship.

Great men, it is true, were to be found amongst them, who were conversant with every phase of diplomatic inquiry, but every thing that had surrounded them had come to be in such a disordered condition as to require almost a revolution to bring about a healthy change. And the revolution did come. The country was like a man in a fever, with every organ of his body in revolt, and it was hard to tell whether the natural powers of the constitution would be equal to the task of restoration, even with the best management that could be brought to its aid in such an exigency. When General Grant made his appearance upon the stage of action at the commencement of the rebellion, he was regarded as a man of no more than moderate ability. Other men were placed over him, who have since passed almost entirely out of notice in public estimation.

When the war commenced it found him engaged in private business in Galena, and when it closed, not five years afterwards, it found him at the head of our armies, performing the most important part in the closing scenes of that eventful period.

In the brief lapse of time above alluded to, he had passed from an obscure individual into a public estimation that was heralded from one end of the Union to the other; and even on the other side of the Atlantic his fame was equal to that of the most distinguished persons of the day, and amongst a large majority of his own countrymen, to that of the most illustrious heroes of antiquity.

Such a man cannot be regarded in any other light than as one who is destined to perform still higher duties in behalf of the welfare and destiny of that nation whose citizen he is, and in whose interest he has already exerted such a wide-spread and powerful influence. Other men have performed great actions, and other men have contributed their full share in the suppression of the rebellion, but there is none who stands out to-day in such bold relief, and whose acts, taken singly or together, have so deeply taken possession of the public mind and gained its confidence.

Time and again has General Grant been toasted as second only to Washington, and the compliment has been received with a modesty equalled only by that which one of the leaders of the war for independence, was willing to accord to that great leader, when he said "that his modesty was equalled only by his valor."

It is but natural, when we review the history of mankind, to suppose that such a man would have enemies, and enemies too, filled with all the rancor, bitterness, and acrimony which such great qualities are almost sure to elicit.

A man like President Grant, when observed from a disinterested point of view, is a very different individual than when brought before the telescope of party, or when examined by enemies gangrened with jealousy, or corroded with envy.

The leaders of his own party are wont to look at his acts by placing him at the magnified end of the telescope; his opponents take an entirely different view of him, and place the subject to be looked at at the other end; whilst his enemies only see him through their own perverted and distorted vision. The true character is only to be found in the acts of the man himself, and the influence those acts have had upon the destiny and honor of his country. No man of eminence living today can point to a prouder and more lasting monument of deeds, calculated to inspire the true patriot with love and devotion to his country, and to attach him to her institutions.

Whilst it has been said that he has received gifts, both before and since he has been elevated to the Presidency, nowhere can it be shown that these gifts have in any way influenced his public conduct, or made him swerve one hair's breadth from the strict line of duty. If they have, some one could be found who could point out the time and place. This has never been done, and until it is done, we shall class them as the offshoots of envy and jealousy, which have ever been hurled at the head of every one who has occupied an exalted position. Ever since the world began, these things have been, and will continue to be, just so long as the passions which produced them have lodgment in the human breast.

The civil war had placed before the country in a prominent light his qualities as a great commander, in marshalling forces and using them with effect against a foe who for four years had baffled the power of the Government and set at defiance its laws, making a mockery of them, and this against forces that had been preparing for a long time to resist and overthrow that Government which by all legal and moral reasons they were bound to obey; men, too, who had fought and proven their courage and bravery, led on and encouraged by the ablest and most skillful generals of the South.

General Grant has shown himself not only competent to the task of performing all that has been allotted to him, but by his closing up the war of the rebellion, and thereby restoring peace and harmony throughout the whole country, has evinced abilities as a commander that will compare favorably with those of the ablest generals that the world has ever known, and this too before he had attained the age of forty-five years!

It is a rare thing to find in one individual the two great qualities of statesman and soldier, for has not General Grant in his administration of the Government exhibited the highest qualities of a statesman; has not the country prospered under his administration without a parallel in our previous history, and under it an enormous load of debt which we were led to believe it was impossible to pay, is being gradually and surely swept away? Take him in the army, at the head of the War Department, or as the chief and highest officer of the Government, and he is the same inflexible, stern man, exercising his trust with a fidelity and fearlessness that cannot fail to attach to him all those who seek the prosperity of their country and to make it honored and respected throughout the nations of the earth.

His name is common in the mouth of every one who has ever heard of the civil war, and his personal appearance is as well known to every one of us as it is to the inmates of his own household.

His speeches and his writings have been few, but they will rank for pith and energy and in the deep hold they have taken in the hearts of his countrymen, with any that have ever been made. Nor are they likely to be soon forgotten. "I propose to move upon your works immediately," is as well understood by his countrymen as it was by the General in command at Donelson, and it has passed into an aphorism which will likely be remembered as long as the nation lasts. "Let us have peace" was foreshadowed in his correspondence with General Lee preceding that General's surrender of that portion of the Confederate army of which he was in command, when he said: "The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so; and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States Army, known as the Army of Northern Virginia."

If there is any one thing more than another for which General Grant stands preeminent, it is in the perfect naturalness of all he says and does.

We may look in vain for one better suited to the various functions to be executed in a Government like ours. Nor can we find a man in whom the people will more willingly confide. They have given evidence of this once already, and will do so again in a more decided manner, as soon as the time arrives for its expression.

We cannot convey a stronger idea of the character of the man than is given in Hon. A. H. Stevens' constitutional view of the war. He says:

"I was instantly struck with the great simplicity and perfect naturalness of his manners, and the entire absence of everything like affectation, show, or even the usual military air or mein of a man in his position. He was plainly attired, sitting in a log cabin, busily writing on a small table, by a kerosene lamp. There was nothing in his appearance or surroundings which indicated his official rank. There were neither guards nor aids about him; upon Colonel Babcock's rapping at his door, the response, "come in," was given by himself, in a tone of voice, and with a cadence, which I can never forget. His conversation was easy and fluent, without the least effort or restraint. In this, nothing was so closely noticed by me as the point and terseness with which he expressed whatever he said. He did not seem either to court or avoid conversation, but whenever he did speak, what he said was directly to the point, and covered the whole matter in a few words. I saw before being with him long, that he was exceedingly quick in perception, and direct in purpose, with a vast deal more brains than tongue, as ready as that was at his command."

A man with points of character such as we have, in our humble way attempted to portray, will not be likely to be put about or set aside by any of those whose exertions in behalf of their country, are not one tithe of his.

If the personal dangers through which a man has passed, and the personal sacrifices he has made, do not entitle him to be free from the attacks of malevolence and discontent, they ought at least to win a place for him in the hearts of his countrymen, whose institutions he has had so great a share in preserving from violence and destruction. K.

PAVEMENTS.

Perhaps no subject has worried the minds of those charged with the conduct of the municipal affairs of our great cities, more than that of street paving. Indeed, within the last third of a century, the matter has been made one of great study and has taxed inventive genius most unmercifully. All along through the line of the last three decades of years lay strewn in the broad pathway of failure the inventions and systems of those who devoted years of thought, study and experiment to the subject. We might go further back in history and recite with what pride and care ancient cities were paved, and how important was regarded a solid, good road by those who lived many long centuries ago away down in the past. The paved roads of ancient Rome, of Pompeii and Peru develop even to this date full evidence of the interest in far remote days taken in the work of furnishing smooth and substantial roadways for the people. Stone, cemented conglomerates, wood, iron, asphaltum, crushed shells, broken rocks, sand and pebbles were all in their turn used as materials for paving, but experience has fully demonstrated—and that too after centuries upon centuries of trial and observation—that for all practical purposes, wood is the very best material wherewith to lay our highways. It is even more serviceable than stone, and affords greater comfort and ease to the burdened horse than any other, while it subdues noise and is ever pretty and clean in appearance and free from dust.

It is no doubt true that here in the United States we have made more progress in utilizing wood for paving purposes than any other nation. We have emerged from the cobble stone period, have wholly abandoned slab-stone flags and iron, save for crossings and gutters, and awarded all favor to wood. So great has been the preference for wood that in every progressive city we have seen good, sound stone pavements torn up in order that wooden ones might be laid in their places. Chicago was among the first of the leading cities of the country to adopt largely and liberally wood for paving purposes, and in the days of her full glory, before the wicked and destroying flames wrapped her in their ruinous embrace, she rightfully boasted of having more miles of elegant drives than almost any other city in the old or new world. For this glory she owed much to the liberal enterprise of her Councils and to "sticking to wood" all the time. But as partial as we may be towards wooden pavements, yet much care should at all times be exercised in selecting the toughest materials and in adopting the best mode of laying it down.

The Nicolson pavement has had the good or bad fortune to have been most universally tried in this country, but it has been decided a failure so far as economy and durability are concerned, by some of the leading and most practical civil engineers of the principal cities of the land. It is a pretty pavement when fresh and new, but for want of proper foundation it rapidly rots and falls away, as the pine blocks and planks of which it is constructed are not sufficiently impervious to the dampness of the earth and atmosphere. Then too, it is so complicated and interwoven that when it gets out of repair in spots, as all pavements will, and it is more likely than any other to do so, whole sections must be lifted to right the damaged place, thus involving much cost. Pine has been demonstrated a complete failure for underground purposes. It is liable to decay inside of a few months, and certainly will not last through many years. Oak, although expensive, does little better, and we are glad to observe that the good old tough locust wood is about to be introduced very generally as an acceptable paving material, superior to all others. From the closeness of its fibres, its natural repugnance to the permeation of dampness, it takes rank as the first order of wood to be used either under water or imbedded in earth. It has been conclusively demonstrated by antiquarians that locust piles have withstood the wear of as many as ten centuries, and when exhumed were as good and solid as if freshly cut from their native growing places. In making his fence, the prudent farmer well knows and appreciates the durability of locust, and will adopt no other wood for posts. It grows abundantly in our temperate clime, and has long served most useful purposes in the world of mechanism, being employed in preference to all other offerings of the forest, where strength, elasticity and durability are required. Viewing all these good qualities of the locust, it is only natural that we should look to employment for paving purposes, and note with pleasure the probability of its being generally adopted in the construction of our own new drives and thoroughfares.

Only last week we were much interested in the process of laying a new style of pavement, invented and very successfully introduced in various cities by R. C. Phillips, Esq., of Cincinnati, formerly of this city. The place selected for a test of this round locust block wooden pavement is in no secluded spot, but in the very heart of the busy town, at the Post-office corner, where it will be subjected to the severest possible ordeal, inasmuch as it will be traversed by the heaviest teams and wagons from early morning till late at night. In choosing such a conspicuous place for the first introduction and trial of this new pavement in our city, those who are interested in it, have certainly made a bold show of faith in its good qualities. We feel quite confident that in this simple and cheap pavement the *ultima thule* of progress in paving has been obtained. It has all the elements of durability about it, and we shall expect to see it adopted by our city, as it is not only less expensive but greatly superior to the Nicolson in point of beauty and smoothness.

We have been led to say so much on this subject because we deem it one of peculiar importance to all our citizens at this time as it is the uppermost topic in the public mind, since we will do so much paving this and the years to come, and because we have been called upon to review the masterly report of City Engineer A. Hickenlooper, of Cincinnati, in which at great length he reviews the whole subject of pavements, and, out of his experience with all kinds, declares in favor of the Phillips locust blocks. We quote a few paragraphs from his well written essay on the subject. He says:

"*The Nicolson Pavement*, as laid in this city, I consider a complete failure. The Seventh street and Freeman street pavements, laid in 1867 and 1868, respectively, are in bad condition, requiring constant repairs. That laid with great care, as a model job, on Eighth street, between Central avenue and Plum streets, in 1866, must soon be replaced, and a contract has already been awarded providing for the removal of that laid on Third street from Smith to Wood streets, in 1867, and its replacement by locust blocks, which demonstrates the fact that under the most favorable circumstances this pavement cannot be expected to last exceeding five years.

Experience has so far demonstrated that but two substances, stone and wood, are suitable for pavements in this country and in this vicinity, I am of the opinion that we should for the present confine ourselves to Macadamizing, Boulders and Locust Blocks.

The Boulder Pavement, in the great desideratum of cheapness, durability, simplicity of construction, and ease with which any portion can be taken up and relaid without damaging the general fabric, appears to possess for general purposes advantages over any other now in use, and while, if properly laid and cared for, would be almost indestructible, it has the objectionable feature of being noisy, rough and destructive to horses and vehicles, and if immediate attention be not given to the slightest displacement of boulders, it gives way very rapidly.

While the merits of the wooden pavement are its elasticity, noiselessness, and reduction of the wear and tear of horses and vehicles, and by its smoothness effecting the greatest possible utilization of animal power in draft, and were it not for its liability to rapid decay, would certainly possess many advantages over the boulder pavement, and as the Locust Blocks possess this objectionable feature in a less degree than any other pavement with which I am acquainted, and more nearly than any other combines the elasticity of wood with the durability of stone, and being at the same time the cheapest wooden pavement known, I recommend its adoption where wooden pavements are desirable.

POLITICAL.

THE Boston *Globe* alludes pleasantly to "the double-hump camel Convention destined to open its batteries at Cincinnati."

REPUBLICAN primaries were held in San Francisco yesterday, and full delegations were elected to the State Convention, pledging to U. S. Grant.

THE Boston *Journal* well and truly says that if Civil Service reform is ever carried, it will be visibly owing to President Grant more than to any other man.

THE Boston *Advertiser* says that the Liberal Republican movement has no foot-hold in New England—that the Republicans who go thence to Cincinnati will go without a constituency.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON lectured at the Cooper Institute last evening, to a moderate audience, about "We, the People." It was a campaign speech in favor of "Liberal Republicanism."

ALLUDING to the high character of the business men who took prominent part in the Grant meeting in New York, the Boston *Traveller* says: "No President has been more warmly supported by the best men of the country than Gen. Grant."

THE Columbus, Ohio, *Statesman* reluctantly admits that the Liberal Republican meeting in that city was not largely attended, but it says there was a great deal of earnestness manifested in the desire that the Convention should be a success.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says that Dr. Jayne, the brother-in-law of Senator Trumbull, is travelling through Illinois, canvassing Trumbull's Presidential claims, and promising Federal offices as the reward of desertion from the Republican party.

THE Boston *Traveller* says that of the signers to the Massachusetts address in favor of the Cincinnati meeting, only a few have been among the active and influential men of the party, and of these the majority have been crotchety and most unreliable Republicans.

THE preference for the renomination of President Grant is well-nigh universal in Rhode Island, so far as the people themselves are concerned. So says the Providence *Journal*, which hints that certain ambitious citizens are, nevertheless, attempting to make a division in the party.

GOV. JEWELL, of Connecticut, has received a letter from Paris, congratulating him upon his election, signed by General Schenck, Minister Washburne, Caleb Cushing, Wm. M. Evarts, and other Americans present at the dinner given in that city on the 4th inst., by Hon. Elliott C. Cowdin, of this city.

EARL RUSSELL gave notice in House of Lords that he should defer until the 29th inst. the introduction of his motion for an address to the Crown for the suspension of proceedings on the part of Great Britain before the Geneva Tribunal until the United States withdraw their claims for indirect damages.

A TELEGRAM from Peoria, Ill., says that the assertion that Col. E. G. Ingersoll, Hon. E. G. Johnson and other prominent Republicans of Peoria had signed the call to the Cincinnati Convention and would attend, is utterly false. Neither of these gentlemen, or any other prominent Republicans there, sympathize with the sorehead movement.

THE Hartford *Post* refers with well founded pride to the accuracy of its returns of the votes for Governor at the late election in Connecticut, as shown by the official announcement, Governor Jewell's plurality being 2,001, exactly as it gave it after revising it's figures. The announcement in its first regular edition after the election was that it would be 2,000.

GEN. SPINNER says that the Democratic party reminds him of the story of an Irishman who decapitated a turtle, and was astonished to see him squirming about several days after. "Sure, an' he must be dead, for how could he live without his head?" remarked a companion. "Av course he's dead," replied the first, "but the poor crathur's not sinsible av it."

CAPT. E. B. WARD, of Detroit, is another of the almost innumberable number falsely accused of intending to take part in the Cincinnati meeting. He says he is not yet ready to desert the party that has enhanced the credit of the nation after a most expensive war, and inaugurated a system of care, economy and integrity in the management of the Government that has not been equalled since the Administration of John Quincy Adams.

SPEAKING of the *Tribune*, the Pottsville, Pennsylvania, *Miners' Journal* says: "Its correspondence and even its editorial columns have been used to pervert truth and disseminate erroneous information to an extent we have not seen exceeded by the most obscure eight-by-ten sheet in the country, and which every respectable journalist must condemn. * * * The *Tribune* is by this system rapidly losing its reputation and influence."

ONE provision of Judge Kelly's tariff bill is attracting much attention in connection with the question of free tea and coffee. It provides that tea and coffee shall be free when imported from the place of their production in American bottoms. This is Mr. Kelly's plan for the revival of American ship-building interests, and of course, the international disputes with Great Britain. It is the law as it existed up to 1861, when its repeal was forced by the war.

THE Hartford *Courant* of Thursday says: "At the beginning of his term General Grant had full confidence in Senator Fenton, and accepted his advice without hesitation. But the appointments made at his recommendation were probably the worst, taken as a whole, ever presented by a Senator. The writer heard of the sum of 'Fenton appointees' who defaulted, defrauded, broke down, absconded, or were otherwise deposed for evil conduct. It is a formidable list. Some of them are in the Penitentiary. General Grant lost confidence in Mr. Fenton."

"DON'T misrepresent facts—don't tell untruths"—is the excellent "code" laid down by Horace Greeley and his gushers. "When do they mean to act up to it?" Yesterday Mr. Greeley stated that Mr. W. F. Dodge, Chairman of the Wednesday meeting, had given evidence against Mr. Murphy before the Congressional Investigating Committee. A long batch of evidence is then quoted. Now, will it be credited that this story is a fabrication from beginning to end? Such is the fact. Mr. William E. Dodge was not even before the committee in question, and never at any time or in any place gave the evidence put into his mouth by the *Tribune*. Is this what the schoolboy-essayists call "honorable journalism?" Most rational men will be disposed to regard it as a very bad form of cheating.—*N. Y. Times.*

What Chicago Lost by the Fire.

The report of the Fire Marshal of Chicago, just rendered, states that the origin of the destructive conflagration of October 8 and 9, 1871, has not been ascertained. The Board of Police impute it to Thomas O'Leary's cow. By the statement of the marshal, the fire burned twenty eight hours, and the number of buildings destroyed was twenty-five thousand, covering an area of two hundred acres. The loss to the Fire Department he makes $116,976 00, and divides the general losses as follows:

BUILDINGS.	
Business blocks	$33,515,000
Railroad depots and Chamber of Commerce	2,706,000
Hotels	3,100,000
Theatres	865,000
Buildings and publishing companies	888,000
Public buildings, city and county	3,384,800
Brick and frame dwellings and light business places	3,808,410
Total	$52,000,000
PERSONAL PROPERTY.	
Grain and flour	$1,332,500
Produce and provisions	2,280,000
Lumber and coal	1,444,000
Dry goods	13,500,000
Boots, shoes and leather	1,175,000
Books and papers stocks	1,845,000
Groceries and drugs	5,185,000
Clothing and millinery	5,260,000
Hardware	3,834,000
Musical instruments and jewelry	2,900,000
Hats, caps and furs	1,060,000
Stock, machinery and products	13,255,000
Household property	41,000,000
Manuscript works and public records	16,000,000
Libraries and moneys	7,710,000
Total	$138,526,500
Total loss	$190,526,500
Total insurance on same	90,000,000
Loss over insurance	$100,526,500

In the Alabama claims are successfully settled by the Geneva Tribunal, it is proposed to bring about the union of the different European powers and the United States into a permanent League of Arbitration. Whenever a war breaks out between two members of the League, the President of the Swiss Republic is to appoint five Commissioners of Arbitrators, one from each of the contestants, and three from other powers. This Commission is to adjudicate on all questions of violation of neutrality, etc. The success of this would be a great step toward the establishment of a Board which should settle all international strife.

A CORONER'S JURY, at New Orleans, has returned a verdict of criminal negligence against W. H. Pemberton and James Todd, who purchased a boiler for the Paper Mill, knowing it to be unsound—which subsequently exploded and killed a Mr. Mahan.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fodansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

AT 42½ CENTS.

Striped Japanese Silks.

At 50c, Japanese Silks,
At 56c, Japanese Silks,
At 63c, Japanese Silks,
At 70c, Japanese Silks,
At 75c, Japanese Silks,
At 12½c, Plain Gray Poplins.
At 18½c, Gray Striped Poplins.
At 22½c, Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 35c, Black and White Striped Alpacas.
At 44 and 50c, Black Alpacas, extra good value.

A LARGE STOCK. ALL COLORS.

AT 8½ CENTS,

Fast Colored Prints,

NEW SPRING STYLES.

At 6½c, Unbleached Muslin.
At 12½c, Yard Wide Bleached Shirting Muslin.
At 15c, Yard Wide Bleached Shirting Muslin, an extra good bargain.
At 30, 37½ and 50c, Damask Towels, extra fine quality, large sizes.
At 15c, for TWO all-Linen Huck Towels.
At 40 and 50c, Men's Calico Shirts, full size.
At 12½c., Lace Collars, and a large assortment all grades.

SOME EXTRA BARGAINS IN

WHITE CORSETS,

HEMSTITCHED AND FANCY

Handkerchiefs,

Swiss and Lace Undersleeves,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal St., Alleghenv.

STRAW GOODS.

SPRING STYLES

LADIES' AND MISSES HATS,

In Leghorn, Milan, Pedal and Rough and Ready Braids.

Fine Flowers and Feathers, Pom Poms, Ornaments, &c.

O. B. and Gros Grain Ribbons, all widths and shades.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,

SPRING STYLES NOW OPEN.

Black and Colored Silk Parasols, with white, black and colored linings.
Latest Novelties in Pongee Silks.
Buff Ginghams in all sizes and styles.
Also, a complete line of Black Silk Sun Umbrellas.

Lama and Thread Lace,

PARASOL COVERS.

Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Neck Ribbons,

Blond and Swiss Ruffling and Ruching for the Neck in Latest Styles.

KID GLOVES.

Complete line of Alexandre, Harris and Herz Seamless Kids in Black, Medium and Opera Shades, 1, 2, 4 and 6 Buttons.
Also, a full assortment of Black, Medium and Opera Shades, at $1 per pair for one button, and $1 25 and $1 50 for two buttons.

Elegant assortment of Ladies' and Misses

Silk and Lisle Gloves,

FOR SPRING WEAR.

☞ Spring Goods arriving every day at

HORNE & CO.'S,

RETAIL,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

ap10

C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS,

OFFER

Best Stock in the City

AT

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE,

Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,

OPPOSITE WOOD STREET.

Buyers are Invited to Call.

ap18:p41

PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PROPRIETORS.

Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.

OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456, and 458 REBECCA STREET.

We call the attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a purer "Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and forfeit the price of the package if containing the least adulteration. jm22-146

BAGS.

Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2 1-2, and 3 bushels.

We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

OTIS Safety Hoisting Machinery.

Otis Brothers & Co.,

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

348 Broadway, New York.

PASSENGER ELEVATORS FOR HOTELS, OFFICE BUILDINGS, STORES, &c.
FREIGHT ELEVATORS FOR MANUFACTORIES.

The only machine in use combining perfect safety with smoothness, noiselessness, rapidity of movement, and the greatest economy in the use of fuel.

Safety Hoisting Machinery for Merchandise and Freight, for Stores, Manufactories, Furnaces and Mines.

LOCAL REFERENCES.—Monongahela House, Pittsburgh; Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., Pittsburgh; Wm. Semple, Allegheny City; Dewey, Vance & Co., Wheeling, West Virginia. fe22-15-TTSUS

J. Weaver & Co.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

Mellon's New Iron Front Building,

(Opposite New City Hall.)

116 SMITHFIELD STREET,

ap2-TTSUS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Spring Goods

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

Dress Goods,
Colored Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Black Silks,
Trimming Silks and Satins.

Mourning Dress Goods,

Black Thibet Shawls,
Broche Shawls,
Fancy Spring Shawls,
Shoulder Scarfs,
Neck Ties and Scarfs.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

White Goods,
Honeycomb Quilts,
Marseilles Quilts,
Vestibule and Curtain Laces,
Carpets and Oil Cloths.

New Cassimeres,

JEANS, &C.,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

165, 167 and 169

Federal St., Alleghenv.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of

BLACK SILKS

Japanese Silks,

ALPACAS,

DOLLY VARDENS

IN CHOICE STYLES,

MOHAIRS

AT OLD PRICES.

Shawls and Scarfs,

LINENS, TOWELS,

Prints, Cassimeres,

And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.

☞ Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Wholesale and Retail Week of Specialties IN

GOOD DRESS GOODS,

BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 22d.

BLACK SILKS AT $1.50, extraordinary bargains.
BLACK SILKS all pieces, cheap as ever.
Black and White Stripe Silks $1 00
very choice styles and cheap.
Ombre Stripe American Stripe Silks 87½
new fabric and assorted colors, very desirable.
Japanese Silks 1 00
Japanese Silks 87½
Japanese Silks 75
Japanese Silks 62½
Japanese Silks 50
1 case Japanese 45
the choicest styles this season.
Japanese Cloth, wide 25
100 pieces Real Wash Poplins 12
in four colors.
1 case Polonaise Cloth 62½
all wool, very wide, full line of colors.
1 case Saxony Plaids 25
remarkable bargain.
1 case Mohair Plaids 25
beautiful styles.
Black and White Stripe Mohairs 25
Black and White Stripe Mohairs 31
Black and White Stripe Alpines 30
1 case Nillson Cords 30
1 case Poplin Suiting 25
1 case Poplin Suiting 37½
2 cases Pacific Percales 25
1 case Serge Plaids 25
Spring Styles.
1 case Mottled Real Mohair 75
Pure Glace Lustre.
5 cases Colored Alpacas ..... 25 to 75

Dolly Varden Styles

In Repp Chintzes, Percales and Prints.

MOURNING GOODS

All kinds—everything cheap.

BLACK ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS.

FROM 25c. TO $1.00 PER YARD.

All real imported goods, original colors, in Gros Grain, Jet, Raven and Blue Blacks, full Silks, Grain and Lustered Lustres, at prices that will agreeably surprise buyers. Also,

Housekeeping Goods,

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Crash, Quilts, &c., &c.

1 case Real Damask, wide 50
100 dozen Fine Towels, large size 12½
Also, Damask Towels from ..... 12½ to 75
Real Turkey Damask $1 00

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR

ALL KINDS, CHEAP.

Spring Shawls and Scarfs

In variety, at the very lowest prices.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

ap20-d&W

LOOKING GLASSES

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,

No. 141 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES and PICTURE FRAMES, embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.

☞ FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. jy4:p55-TTSUS

79. 79.

R. A. HALL,

Human and Artificial Hair Goods

AND TOILET ARTICLES.

We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings. mh5:m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attractive Stock

OF

NEW

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,
Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets,
Misses and Children's Linen Hats,
Misses and Children's Pique Hats,
Infants' Lace and Cashmere Caps,
Ribbons—all widths and colors,
Flowers—in all the new spring shades.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

A NEW STOCK OF

SHOULDER SCARFS

AND

Light Fancy Shawls.

New Spring

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.
Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
☞Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
aps PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 22, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 48 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by wire:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1871	116¾	116¾
5-20s—1862	114¼	114¾
" 1864	114	114¾
" 1865	114¾	114¾
" 1865 new	113⅝	113⅝
" 1867	114¼	114¼
" 1868	114¾	114¾
10-40s	109⅜	109½
Currency 6's	113¾	113¾
Gold	111¾	111½
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98⅜	99⅞
Do Scrip	93¼	93½
Erie	62	63¾
Harlem	124	125
Reading		
Lake Shore	97	97¼
Fort Wayne	95½	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92½	92½
Rock Island	113	113¾
Chicago & N. W	82⅞	81⅞
Do. Preferred	95⅜	95½
St. Paul, Common	62⅞	62⅞
Do. Preferred	81½	81
Wabash	78¾	78¾
Do. Preferred	38¾	39⅜
Union Pacific	34⅝	10
Ohio & Mississippi	40⅜	40¼
Pacific Mail	64¼	64¾
West. Union Telegraph	76⅝	76¾
Adams Express	97½	98⅜
American Express	73¾	73⅝
U. S. Express	47½	47½
Wells, Fargo	80½	80

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Penna. Central	61¾	61¾
Penna. Allotments	58½	58½
Reading R. R	59	59
Camden & Amboy	126¾	126¾
Lehigh Navigation	46½	46¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	41¾	41¾
Central Transportation	45	45
Empire Transportation	84	84
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	74½	74
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94¾	94¾
Lehigh Valley R. R	59	59
Philadelphia & Erie	28¼	28¼

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¾	U. S. 10-40s	109¾
U. S. 6s—1881	115½	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, '62	114	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	114¾
U. S. 5-2's) '65	114¾	U. P. R. R	

NEW YORK, April 22, 1872.

Gold steady at 111¾@111⅝. Loans flat to 7 per cent. Clearances, $11,000,000. Governments not active but firm; stocks opened weak on tight money and a heavy attack by Bears, who sold market down to 1@2 per cent.; but prices reacted the moment they stopped offering, and the whole market advanced with large transactions. Bulls predict higher prices, as the short interest is so large. Market closed strong at the best figures of the day; the largest transactions were in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Union Pacific, Indiana Central and Ohios. Money opened tight from 7 per cent. to 1-62 per day; closed easy at 6@7, with loans as low as 4. State bonds generally quiet and steady; Tennessee's strong.

Sterling exchange, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881, 116½; 5-20s of '62, 114; '64, 114; '65, 114¾; do. new, 113⅝; '67, 114; '68, 114½; 10-40s, 109¾; currency 6s, 115⅞; new 5s, 113⅝.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 95½; Tennessee, old, 67¾; new, 67¾; Virginia, new, 56; old, 56; North Carolina, old 36; new, 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Quicksilver, 42¼; Adams Ex., 98½; Wells-Fargo do, 80½; American Merchants' Union do, 73; United States do, 73½; Pacific Mail, 69¾; New York Central, 99½; Scrip, 93; Erie, 64½; do preferred, 79; Harlem, 124; do preferred, 130; Reading, not quoted; Michigan Central, 119; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern, 81⅝; do preferred, 93½; Rock Island, 113¾; New Jersey Central, 111; St. Paul, 62; do preferred, 80½; Wabash, 77¾; do pref'd, 89; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 25; do preferred, 50; Chicago & Alton, 110; do pref'd, 120; Ohio and Mississippi, 43¾; C. C. C., 92¼; Burlington and Quincy, 132; Lake Shore, 96¾; Panama, 35¾; Illinois Central, 134½; Union Pacific, 39½; Central Pacific bonds, 102⅝; Union, 93¾; Delaware and Lackawanna, 109.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY April 22, 1872.

ASHES.—Common soda, 6cts; Refined 7; Nitrate, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES.—Trade generally reported dull, but prices are unchanged; sales for inferior to common; and of $4@5 for medium to prime.

APPLE BUTTER.—Common to fair 65 to 70 per gallon; prime to choice, 75@80.

BEANS.—Steady, with sales at $2.50 to $3 per bushel, the outside figure for prime Navy.

BUTTER.—There is a continued good demand for the better grade, and we can report sales of prime to choice, at 28@30cts. Low grade butter is dull.

BROOM CORN.—Is quiet and unchanged; 5 to 8¼ cts per lb, as to quality; sale of 1 car at 7¼.

CHEESE.—Sales of new dairy at 14@17cts, as to quality. Old Goshen, scarce; 19@20cts for prime.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$5.50 @ case.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches, (3 lb cans) 36 to $7 per case, according to quality; Tomatoes, $4.50 to $5; Corn, $3.50 to $6.50.

CRANBERRIES.—Quoted at $12@14 for common to fair; and $16@18 for prime.

CARBON OIL.—Standard brands, 18¼ to 19 cts by the car load and 20@3 cts additional for smaller lots.

COUNTRY BACON.—Shoulders, 5@3½; clear sides, 6¼@7 cts; Hams, 9@10; Lard, 8 to 8½.

DRIED FRUITS.—Peaches continue dull; halves 9@10 cts; pared 7 to 8; quarters 6 to 6½; peeled 18@20. Apples, 8 to 9 for fair to prime and 9¼ for choice. Blackberries, 15 to 16; pitted Cherries, 27 to 30 cts; unpitted, 6 to 8 cts.

EGGS.—Continue dull and with increased receipts, prices are drooping; we reduce our quotations to 15@16cts.

FLOUR.—Is steady, with a good local trade, and stocks are comparatively light but prices are unchanged. We continue to quote in a jobbing way, at $7.75@8.00 per bbl for spring, and $8.25@8.50 for red winter. Rye flour, $5.50.

GRAIN.—The receipts of wheat continue light and the mills are taking all that offers within the range of quotations, $1.72 to $1.76 for red and 3 to 5 cts more for white, according to quality. We notice that the New York and Chicago markets continue firm and recent advices from Liverpool are calculated to strengthen prices. Oats reported steady with a fair local trade but there is no change to note in prices; 48 for mixed and 49 to 50 for white. Ear corn is in fair demand but unchanged, 58 to 60 cts, free in elevator, for mixed to prime yellow. Rye is quiet; but little offering and apparently not much wanted; dealers are buying at 98c to $1. Barley is higher in the West, and No. 2 Spring could not be laid down here much, if any, under 80; however, our brewers are pretty well stocked, at least they have about all the Spring they want. Good to prime fall may be quoted at 80 to 85.

GROCERIES.—Coffee. It is now said, and believed in Congressional circles, that the duty will be taken off Coffee, and the bill take effect on the 1st of January next. This information is from a reliable source, and will, we doubt not give an impetus to the coffee trade which has been lagging for the last three months in consequence of the tardy disposition of Congress to legislate for the business interests of the country. The fight in Congress is between free trade and protection, and the protectionists seem to have it in their own hands to compel a reduction of the whole duty on Coffee and Tea, and thus prevent a reduction of duty on goods coming in competition with our manufactures. Should the friends of protection succeed (and it is believed that they will) in carrying out their programme we may look for cheap coffee next year. In the meantime prices will soften until the close of the fall months, when the duty will be entirely anticipated, with loss to those then holding goods out of bond. For prime and choice, grades of Rio prices are still high, and have not depreciated so much as the lower grades which are held in large quantity. In fact choice coffee is not being offered by the importers, so confident are they that the scarcity will cause an increase in values under a brisk demand now momentarily expected. The demand from Europe has set in and 6,000 bags shipped from New York on Thursday last. The stocks in the interior cities are reduced to the lowest point known for years, while the stock in first hands on the sea-board is large (and necessarily so, because there has been no distribution since January) as will be seen from the following:

Stock of Rio Coffee in first hands in the U. S.

	Bags.
New York	190,000
Baltimore	53,000
Hampton Roads	6,980
Mobile	10,456
New Orleans	11,982
	272,418
Other Descriptions	120,000
	392,418

With this stock in the market, large transactions have been made in the east within a few days, which would indicate that a better feeling prevails as to the stability of prices. The market however may be quoted weak, and a brisk demand only can strengthen it.

The Rio telegram received to-day gives the latest news for that quarter as follows:

	Rio, April 24.
	Bags.
Purchases since 23d ult	none
Cleared " " "	9,000
Loading	none
Stock	225,000
Daily Receipts	1,900

Sugar As anticipated in our remarks in the months of December, January and February, large stocks are coming forward in this month at the lowest prices of the season. Refined sugars are relatively lower than raws, and are held firm at our quotations.

Stock of Raw Sugar in New York.—47,345 hhds, 50,083 bxs, 102,561 bags, and 2,885 hhds, Melado. Importers are not offering very freely except of the lower grades. Prime and choice Porto Rico in good request at full prices.

Rice unchanged. Syrups firm—New Orleans molasses scarce and no disposition to sell at the ruling figures.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 24@24½; Prime, 23@23½;Good, 22½; Fair, 22. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 27, lower grades, 26@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Cholice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10½; Good, 10; Fair, 9½. Choice Porto Rico, 10½; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13; A Coffee, 12; B, 11½; Ex C, 11¾; C Yellow and Circle C, 11¼. These quotations are for straight hards; "marked up" sugars, ¼ less.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 66; Fair, 64.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 65; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 60@62; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9; Rangoon, 8@8¼.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 22; Nutmegs, $1.30.

HOMINY.—Is quiet and unchanged; sales in a jobbing way, at $4.50@4.75 per barrel.

HAY.—Continues to be fairly active, mainly by river, but notwithstanding the market is easier, there is no change to make in make in quotations, $30 to $33 per ton, according to quality and condition of bales.

MAPLE SYRUP.—Sales at $1.50@1.55 per gallon jugs.

OILS.—No. 1 extra land oil is quotable, in a jobbing way, at 82@85cts.

ONIONS.—Sales at $2 to $3 per bbl, as to quality. Onion sets, $4.50 to $5.50 per bushel.

POTATOES.—Are coming in pretty freely from all directions, but as yet the demand seems to be fully equal to the supply and prices are fully maintained; we continue to quote at 80 to 90 cts per bushel, as to quality.

PEARLASHES.—Sales at 8¾@8¾cts per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Sugar cured shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 7¼cts; short rib, 8cts; clear, 8¾cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10¼@ 11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 11¾; do, canvassed, 12. Lard in tierces, 8¼@8¾cts; 10¼ in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, 8¼@¾. Dried Beef, 17c. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS.—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT.—Quiet and unchanged; $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—Clover seed is still quoted in a jobbing way at $5.50 to $5.75 per bushel, and Timothy at $3.25 to $3.50 per bushel, $1.90.

TALLOW.—Rough 8¾@9cts

WHISKY.—Highwines quoted at 87@88, by the load and car 90@92 in a jobbing way.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 22, 1872.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Holmes & Hunter, Chicago	1 cars
Hazlewood & Blackstock	5 "
Marks & Bro	4 "
Keefer & Beyer	1 "
Greenwald & Kahn	4 "
J Schamberg	1 "
S Kraus	1 "
M Varner	2 "
Zeigler & Varner	1 "
J B Bedell	1 "
Moonshine & Smith	1 "
S Lowenstine	1 "
P Smith & Co	1 "
J Needy	1 "
C Zachatz	3 "
L Rothchilds	Columbus 1 "
Jacobs Bros	Dayton 3 "
J Lobman	Wooster 1 "
W Brinkerhoff	1 "
J E Winger	Orrville 1 "
D Ridy	1 "
A D Hutchinson	Loudonville 2 "
F Laiblin	Canton 1 "
F Schulze	1 "
E Sherrick	1 "
W Houser	1 "
Total	43

In addition to the 43 cars above noted there were two loads brought over from the Central (East Liberty) Yards, and close on to, if not altogether two cars brought in from the country, making 47 cars in all, or calculating 18 to the car, 846 head, fully one hundred more than was on sale last Monday. Of these 25 cars, or more than half the whole number, were from Chicago, and 15 cars were from Ohio, including 4 cars from Cincinnati; the average quality was not as good as that of last Monday, the bulk of the offerings consisting of the common and medium grades, though there was enough to supply the demand. Trade generally was dull and dragged nearly all the way through; and with an increased supply and no improvement in the demand, the market was not as strong as that of last Monday, though after all there was no quotable change in prices, however, the butchers bought liberally and quickly, while to-day they took hold sparingly and hesitatingly; they (the butchers) claim that the meat markets are very unsatisfactory, that the low price of bacon and pork has curtailed very materially the sale of fresh meats, and we believe that they are right on this point, for the reason when people can get sugar cured hams at the same price the butchers charge them for boiling beef it is natural to infer that they will take the former. Bacon shoulders are selling at 6 cts for plain and 8 cts for sugar cured, while for boiling beef 10 to 12 cts per lb is charged, and for choice cuts 20 to 22 cts; it follows, therefore, as the masses are interested in getting their meat as cheap as possible, that there will be an increased demand for the hog product while for fresh beef, it will fall off. The butchers, as already intimated, are feeling it already in their diminished sales, and, the indications are that they will feel more sensibly before the summer is over.

The best grades of beef cattle sold to-day at 7¾@7¾cts, and medium to good at 6½@6¾. Bulls, were reported dull, in consequence of an over supply, and at noon there were some still remaining unsold; prices ranged from 4¼@5¾, as to quality. Fresh cows are still reported dull, especially for those of the scalawag order, and it is of these that the supply largely consists; the lateness of the season and the high price of feed are not without their effect. Quotations may be given at $25@50 for inferior to good, and $55@75 for extra. Stock steers were in light supply, and there was some inquiry, however prices are without quotable change, 4@5 cents.

We were reported the following sales:

Lewis Rothchilds sold 4 loads of steers and bulls at $5.10@7.35—15 fine steers to W Peters at $7.35.

Jacob Schamberg sold 21 head of fair to prime steers at 6@7¼.

M Kraus reports two cars—one from Chicago, and the other from Ohio—at 6@7¼c.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 45 head of butcher cattle, from Ohio and Chicago, at 6@7¾.

S Marks & Bro. report 39 from Ohio, and 55 from Chicago, sold at 6¼@7¼.

S Lowenstein sold 26 head of butcher cattle, from Chicago, at 6@7¾.

Keefer & Beryer sold two loads of butcher stock, from Chicago, at 6@7¾.

Soloman Trautman sold 20 head good to prime butcher cattle at 6¾@7¼.

Carr & McAllister sold two cars of Ohio steers for W Werntz at 5¼@6¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 22 head of good to prime butcher stock at 6¾@7.

James Hanlin sold 12 head of mixed Washington Co. stock at 5¾@6¾

Holmes Lafferty & Co. sold 34 head of good to prime butcher cattle from Chicago, for Peter Kiernen, at 6@7c.

Peter Hartman sold two loads of mixed stock at 5@5c.

Sadler Havens & Co sold 5 cars of choice and native "stillers" at 5¾@6¾; one load mixed Ohio stock at 5¼@6¾; one load good to prime still bulls at 5@5¾.

M Valner sold 42 head of fat cattle at 5.40@7.; 23 and 40 head of stock steers averaging 875 lbs. to a Washington Co. farmer at 5cts.

Jacob Needy sold one car from Ohio and another from Chicago at 5¼@7¼c.

SHEEP.

There were scarcely enough sheep on sale to-day to test the market, the whole number only footing up less than one hundred. Of these, one lot of clipped from Butler Co, 54 head, was sold by Abe Shonce, to Peter Tesh, at 7cts. Andy Steakely sold 12 scalawan wool sheep at 6 cts per lb, and 20 spring lambs at $5.50 per head. Jesse McMillan, while enroute for this market, with 20 clipped sheep, sold them on the road at 6cts.

It is expected that there will be large receipts of clipped sheep within the next week or two, providing the weather is favorable, and, in consequence, lower prices are anticipated.

HOGS.

The retail trade in hogs continues on the decline, and no improvement until towards fall. Prices are weak and we now quote at 4¼@5¼c, per lb. gross.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 22, 1872.

Refined was reported steady with considerable inquiry and but little offering—refiners here, as a general thing, are unwilling to sell at present quotations. Spot, 21¾; April, 21¾@ 21¾; May, 22; June, 22¾; sale 500 bbls April at 21¾. There is some inquiry from Baltimore, and we are cognizant of an offer to sell 1st half May at 22¼, delivered there. Crude weaker and a shade lower; sale 1,000 bbls at Parker at $342½. Seller May quoted at $3.50, and seller June, $3.70. Bargo oil on spot here, nominal at 9 cts.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 100 bbls to Logan Bros. Phila.

Ralston & Warling, 325 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Brilliant O W, acct. J Bushnell	924
Peerless O W, acct. J Bushnell	548
Model O W, acct. J Bushnell	912
Star O W, acct. H McKelvy	462
Total	2846

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Pgh Bolt Co	1	Shoenberger B & Co.	11
Kloman C Bro ores	4	Lucy Furnace ore	6
McKnight & Co ores	4	Hussey, W & Co., ore	3
Graff B & Co	2	Isabella Furnace o.	14
Total	48		

PITTSBURGH CHICAGO, & FT. W. R. R.

Lewis, O & P	7	Chess, S & Co., mct.	2
J Painter & Sons	2	Lewis, B & D ore	5
J W Porter	2	Wood Sons & Co.	3
Brown & Co	1	Zug & Co., m	12
Paul Jones	4	Nimick & Co., metal.	7
Total	46		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

J. Moorhead, mct	7	Nimick & Co ore	4
John A Caughey m.	12	J. Reamer, metal	9
J W Porter metal	12		
Total	44		

MARKETS BY TLEEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 22—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾; account 92¾; 5-20s, '62, 90; do '65, 91¼; do '67, 93½; 10-40s, 89½.

FRANKFORT, April 22.—5-20s, '62, 93¾.

PARIS, April 22.—Rentes, 85f 30c.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Cotton dull; middling upland 11⅝@11¾d. Breadstuffs firmer. California white wheat 11s 10d@12s 1d; red spring 11s@11s 5d; red winter 11s 10d. Flour 27s@27s 6d. Corn 28s@28s 3d.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Cotton weak; middling upland 23½c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $8.35@8.85; common to good extra $8.90@9.25; good to choice $9.15@9.10; extra Ohio $7.15@8.90; extra St. Louis $7.75@11.60. Rye flour steady at $4.10@5.00. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 89@89½c. Wheat higher; prime winter red western $1.80; white western $2.00. Rye active; western 90@ 92c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull; is in fair demand; mixed western afloat 72@73c; in store 71¼c; old in store 71@71½c; yellow 73@73½c. Oats firmer; western 55½@56c; Ohio 52½@53c. Eggs quiet; western 18¾@19½c. Hay firmer; shipping $1.00@1.45. Hops firm and changed. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¼@8½; Cuba 8@8c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 63@66c. Rye firm at 89@91c. Crude petroleum 12¼@12½c; refined 22c. Turpentine quiet, at 56@56½c. Pork firm; new mess, $13.50 @13.37; prime, $11; prime mess, $12.50@12.75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams, 8¾@ 10c; shoulders, 5¾@6¼c; middles firm; long clear, 7¾c. Lard steady; No. 2 at prime steam, 8¾@8¾c; kettle, 9¼c. Butter dull; new, 32@ 34c. Cheese dull at 11@15c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Beeves, total receipts 9,450 for the week, or the largest since last November; for last week 6,000; for to-day 1,500 cars at Communipaw, 122 at One Hundredth street and 14 at Wechawken, making 1,800 head against 4,200 last Monday. All have been sold at about the rates of this day week, but ¼@½c lower than in the strong market of Thursday. Some extra fine droves went at 13½@14c; fair to good 12@13c; Texans 11@12c; still fed bulls 5½c. the market averages about 12½c; dressed 12¾c; weather unfavorable at opening but closed good; best drove or 5 cars—very extra Illinois, 10¾ cwt., 13½@14c; 4 cars 7 cwt., 13¼@ 13c; 4 cars Illinois bulls, 7 cwt., 12¼@12½c; 4 cars, 1,280 lbs, 11¾c; 58 lbs per cwt; 3 cars common Illinois, 6¾ cwt, 11@12c; 7 cars steers, 6 cwt, 11½c. Sheep—total, 16,400, against 14,000 last week; market slow and variable; few good are selling full up; others ½c lower; and many are holding over. Lambs scarce, at and worth 17@20c; sheared sheep sell at 7@ 8¾c; one car extra Ohio, 114 lbs at 9c; wool sheep worth 8@11¼c; common ones 6@7c. Hogs 22,000 against 21,000 last week; receipts for 67 cars; market rather weak at 4¾@5c for live; dressed selling at 5¾@6c for heavy and 6¼@6½c for medium pigs.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Beeves dull; sales of 2,100 extra western steers at 7¾@8c; fair to good 6¾@7c; common 5@6c per lb. Sheep in fair demand; sales of 1,400 common at 4@5c; good and choice 5¾@6¾c per lb. Hogs unchanged; sales 2,500 at $5.50@5.75 per cwt.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The market is steady as a general thing, and the leading jobbers are doing a good business. For all staples prices are firmly sustained, and in some styles agents are disposed to demand higher rates, as follows: Washington prints advanced to 13½c for double pinks; 12½@13c for Dolly Vardens; 12½c for purples, greens and robes; 12c for Swiss and rubies; 11½c for fancies; 11@11¾ cts. for shirtings; V. G. 24 inch scarlet flannels are advanced to 30c; do twilled scarlet 3-4 wide 47½c; do plain scarlet 45c for same width; Ashland shirting advanced 42½c; New York Mills bleached muslins 22@ 22½c; Tuscarora XX and A do 19c; Pequot 5-4 bleached sheetings 25c; 6-4 do 35c; 8-4 do 45c; do 9-4 do 50c; do 10-4 do 55c; printed percales 7@23½c as to quality, and Dolly Vardens, best 27½c; paper cambries standard makes 14¼@ 15c, latter for brown Everetts; 15¼@16c for brown and bleached do; standard denim sheetings 14¼@15c; Bedford R 10¾@10½c, and Smith's Axminster A carpets $3@3.75.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Cotton declining; middling 23c. Flour firm; family $7.85@8.00. Wheat firm; red $1.70@1.73. Corn firm at 42c. Rye firm at 81@85c. Oats steady at 42@45c. Barley firm at 65@80c. Groceries and oils unchanged; mess pork dull and unsettled; no city offered; other kind not wanted; sales at Louisville 512 cash; lard firm; steam 8½c; kettle 8¾@9c. Bulk meat firmer; shoulders old 4½c, but mostly held at 4¾c; sides held at 6@6¼@6¾c; offerings light. Bacon firm; shoulders 5c; sides 6¾; 6¾c. Hogs firm: $4.20@4.50; receipts 1,700. Whisky firm at 84c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Flour: extra spring active and strong at $6@7.50. Wheat scarce and firm; No 2 spring $1.28¾@1.29. Corn: No 2 mixed active and strong at 42c. Oats: No 2 stronger at 33¾@34c. Rye: No 2 stronger and higher; held at 74c. Barley: No 2 fall quiet and nearly nominal at 57c bid. Pork: mess quiet at $11.95 @12.00 cash; $12.10 seller May. Lard 8¾c. Hams in pickle 7@9c. Meats strong; shoulders 4@4½c; clear rib sides 6¼@6¾c; clear 6¾c. Highwines dull but strong at 85c. Hogs dull and a shade lower; held at $4.10@4.15.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—Tobacco firm and active; sales 300 hhds. Bagging quiet and steady at 17@17½c. Bale rope quiet; middling 22 cts. Flour firm; extra family $7.00 in round lots. Grain quiet. Wheat $1.75@1.85. Corn: choice shelled 67@69c. Oats 48@50c. Rye 95c@$1.00, all from store. Mess pork quiet at $12.25@12.50. Bacon: demand moderate to order; round lots held: shoulders 5½c; sides clear rib 6¾c. Lard 8¾@9c; keg 10c; jobbing lots ¼c advance on above.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 22.—Flour firm; XX spring $6.25@7.00. Wheat active and firm; No. 1 $1.38; No. 2 $1.29¼. Oats advanced; No. 2 36¾c. Corn, firm; No. 2 mixed 42c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1, 73c. Barley dull and nominal. Mess pork $12.60. Lard, prime steam 8¾,40.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Flour dull and business small; Indiana and Ohio $8.50@9.00. Wheat advancing tendency; stock scarce; State and western red $1.70@1.75 for extra. Stock steers were in light supply, and there was some inquiry, however prices are without quotable change, 4@ 5 cents.

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NEW YORK, April 22.—Cotton weak; middling upland 23½c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $8.35@8.85; common to good extra $8.90@9.25; good to choice $9.15@9.10; extra Ohio $7.15@8.90; extra St. Louis $7.75@11.60. Rye flour steady at $4.10@5.00. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 89@89½c. Wheat higher; prime winter red western $1.80; white western $2.00. Rye active; western 90@ 92c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull; is in fair demand; mixed western afloat 72@73c; in store 71¼c; old in store 71@71½c; yellow 73@73½c. Oats firmer; western 55½@56c; Ohio 52½@53c. Eggs quiet; western 18¾@19½c. Hay firmer; shipping $1.00@1.45. Hops firm and changed. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¼@8½; Cuba 8@8c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 63@66c. Rye firm at 89@91c. Crude petroleum 12¼@12½c; refined 22c. Turpentine quiet, at 56@56½c. Pork firm; new mess, $13.50 @13.37; prime, $11; prime mess, $12.50@12.75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams, 8¾@ 10c; shoulders, 5¾@6¼c; middles firm; long clear, 7¾c. Lard steady; No. 2 at prime steam, 8¾@8¾c; kettle, 9¼c. Butter dull; new, 32@ 34c. Cheese dull at 11@15c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Beeves, total receipts 9,450 for the week, or the largest since last November; for last week 6,000; for to-day 1,500 cars at Communipaw, 122 at One Hundredth street and 14 at Wechawken, making 1,800 head against 4,200 last Monday. All have been sold at about the rates of this day week, but ¼

HOME NEWS.

...room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

Personal.—We take pleasure in announcing that the popular Heflick Drum Corps, under the leadership of our friend, Samuel Heflick, has been thoroughly reorganized, and is prepared to enter vigorously upon the spring and summer campaign. The Zouave uniform has been adopted by the corps. Office at Knake's music store, No. 12 Sixth street.

Letters Held for Postage.—John Mooney, Piedmont, W. Va., 3c; John A. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Messrs. L. & S., Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr A. J. White, New York, N. Y., 3c; Trustee North Western Manf'g Co., Chicago, Ill., 3c; James A. Nesbit, Burlington, Iowa, 3c; Felix Vincent, Cumberland, Md., 3c; L. G. Andrews, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Miss Emma C. Mays, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Atwood & McCaffrey, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; George J. Glouville, Kansas, Mo., 1c.

Exceptions Filed.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, R. and S. Woods, attorneys, filed exceptions to the report of viewers on the property of Messrs. Lockhart & Frew, which has been condemned for water purposes. It is claimed in the exceptions that the property has been appraised at less than half its value, and a trial of the merits of the case before a jury is asked.

Sudden Demise.

Coroner West was notified yesterday of the sudden death of a man named Robert Ruckenhauser, yesterday morning at Sharpsburg, and in the afternoon proceeded thither to view the body. It appears that deceased had been in his usual health on Sunday, and arose at his accustomed hour yesterday morning. Being missed for some time, search was made, and his lifeless body found in an outhouse. Dr. Donnelly, on the inquest, gave it as his opinion that the man had died of cerebral apoplexy, and to that effect was the rendering of the jury. Deceased was thirty-eight years of age, had been sober and hard-working, and has left a wife and three children.

A Bold Theft.

Yesterday, about noon, an unknown man entered the dry goods warehouse of Messrs. Park & Co., on Second avenue, and asked the overseer in charge of the office at that time, to show him some lead. The employee referred to was the only person about the establishment at the time, and he left the office to wait upon his supposed customer, who selected a quantity of sheet and bar lead, and, stating that he should call for it shortly left. The safe had been inadvertently left open, and, shortly afterward when change was wanted for another customer, it was discovered that a pocket book containing $3501n cash, beside some checks and other valuable papers, had been stolen. It is supposed that a confederate of the first customer had committed the theft, as the latter did not return for his purchases. The police authorities are looking for the thief.

Fatal Accident.

On Saturday afternoon as a freight train was coming down the Allegheny Valley railroad, about the middle of the narrows, a short distance below Kittanning, Mr. John Elsaman, a man totally deaf, was walking on the track in the same direction. Being unable to hear the warning whistle, and the engineer not being aware of his infirmity, the engineer struck him with great violence and pitched him down the steep and high bank to the water's edge killing him instantly. His skull was so fractured that some of his brains were scattered where he fell.

Mr. Elsaman was a citizen of Manor township, Armstrong county, a single man of near fifty, a good scholar, well informed, a man of considerable genius and science, and an excellent carpenter. By his industry he had considerably increased his property. He had been warned by friends not to walk on the railroad track; but had at that moment forgotten the warning. No blame can justly be laid to the charge of the engineer; for a single step and a moment of time would have sufficed to put him into a place of safety, and some men have a perverse habit of putting that step off until the last moment.

Cutting Affray.

Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, considerable excitement was caused on Fifth avenue in consequence of an affray which occurred at the corner of the thoroughfare mentioned and Market alley. Two young men named Wm. H. Davis and Wm. Arbogast had, it appears, become involved in an altercation, and, according to the statements of the former, Davis was struck by Arbogost, in the alley near McGraw's store. Walking toward Fifth avenue, the quarrel seems to have continued until, as he alleged, when they arrived at the street, Davis, with a small pen-knife which he had in his hand at the time, stabbed Arbogast in the left side of the neck, inflicting a wound about two inches in length and one in depth, and from which the blood flowed freely. Arbogast was then taken in charge by the officers in attendance, and conveyed to the office in Allegheny. Davis, after inflicting the wound, ran down Fifth avenue to Virgin alley, and, throwing the knife with which he had committed the deed, ran toward his home on Virgin alley, whither he was followed by officers Warner and Hook, but, on the body, and had him locked up in the Central Station House. Davis states that he was whittling with the knife and did not intentionally cut his companion. The latter, it is thought, is not dangerously hurt.

SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY.

An Officer Knocked on the Head on Smithfield Street.

This morning, about one o'clock, Officer John Stacks was found lying in an insensible condition on Smithfield street, near Fourth avenue. He was picked up and borne to the Central Station house, and Dr. McCann summoned. An examination showed that he had received a stroke, it is supposed by a blunt instrument, over the left eye, causing concussion of the brain. He was made as comfortable as possible, in the Captain's office, as he was not in a condition to be removed to his home. The physician has doubts as to his recovery.

It is possible that the officer may have received the injury from a fall, but it is highly improbable. He was off duty yesterday, and had left officer Gibbin a few minutes before being found, with the intention of going home.

THE CITY SUPERINTENDENCY.

e Meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Control To-night.

The question of a City Superintendency will be up for discussion at a special meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Control to-night, and a lively meeting is anticipated. The friends and opponents of the measure have had ample time to consider it, and it is probable the matter will be thoroughly ventilated for once in the Board. For many years the friends of the public schools in Allegheny have been agitating this question, when it found as many opposed as favorable, apparently, and the present tilt at it will likely be the ultimatum of the whole excitement. It is desirable that there be a full meeting of the Board, that all may have an opportunity of fairly expressing their views and the opinions of those whom they have been chosen to represent.

Following is the call for the meeting:

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, April 13, 1872.

To Rev. Joseph King, President of the Allegheny Board of Control.

SIR: We, the undersigned members of the Board of Control of the Common Schools of the city of Allegheny, respectfully request that you call a special meeting of the Board on Tuesday evening, April 23d, to take action relative to the election of a City Superintendent.

David L. Smith,	S. Barker,
Wm. F. Dunlap,	C. W. Benney,
S. L. H. Eaton,	H. M. Dunlap.
C. E. Miller,	

THE COLORED VOTERS IN COUNCIL.

A Lively Discussion in regard to their Day of Celebration.

An adjourned meeting of the colored voters of Allegheny county was held last evening at the Zion's Baptist Church, Allegheny. The meeting was called to order by electing Mr. B. F. Pulpsess president, and Prof. S. H. Weil, secretary. After singing and prayer, the minutes of the last meeting were read, and considerable discussion arose in regard to the best one of a series of resolutions which the secretary had recorded as passed. The resolution referred to is that one in regard to appointing a committee of 21 to select a day for the celebration of the "day of freedom." The President called Mr. Woodson to the chair, and offered a series of resolutions as an amendment to the one under consideration, declaring their opposition to selecting a separate day of celebration, but favoring the celebration of the Fourth of July as the only real national holiday. The colored people as citizens of the United States were interested equally with their white brethren in the celebration of the birth-day of the nation. The resolutions opposed street parades, claiming them to be a needless expense, while an appointment of a separate day would only tend to build higher the barrier between the races.

Mr. Mahoney favored the resolution. He was tired of being spoken of as the "despised race." He thought it an insult to the nation that no negro is represented in the United States Senate, by foreign missions and in many other minor positions. He thought there were already enough holidays; the Fourth of July, decoration day, and the first of January, when Abraham Lincoln stretched forth his arm, moved by the power of God, and said men shall stand under the stars and stripes no more forever.

After further debate, the amendments were lost, and the meeting proceeded to the discussion of the original resolution. Pending the consideration of this resolution, a motion to adjourn *sine die* was made, which the President decided carried. Many of the members thinking this an unjust decision, amid a rather stormy debate, immediately organized another meeting by calling Mr. Terry to the chair, and continued the discussion of the original resolution, which had already occasioned so much trouble.

After a great deal of time was consumed in discussion of parliamentary rules and complicated points of order, the resolution was passed, with but few dissenting voices, and the meeting adjourned to meet in the Miller street Schoolhouse, Pittsburgh, on Monday evening, April 29th.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Yesterday.—The City Engineer Elected.—An Unanimous Choice.—The Penn Avenue Matters Up Again.—The Water Commission's Report.—Spicy Discussion.—The Purchases Finally Recommended.—General Routine Business.

Pittsburgh Councils held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, April 22, 1872, in their chambers.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk

The Clerk called the roll in this branch at ten minutes past two o'clock. Present: Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Asdale, Burgwin, Chislett, Chambers, Chalmers, Herron, Hoeh, House, Hunter, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Lang, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Miller, McCarthy, McCune, McDonald, Marshall, Morrow, Murray, Montooth, Neely, O'Neill, Pearson, Rafferty, Riddell, Scully, Seely, Shipton, Smith, Wainwright, Zern and President Gross.

Mr. MURRAY moved that, in the absence of President Gross, Mr. John R. McCune be called upon to preside. Carried.

OBJECT OF THE MEETING.

The Clerk then read the call for the meeting—in which it was specified that Councils should be called together to elect a City Engineer, and to consider business to be brought up by the Water Commission.

Mr. HERRON moved the reading of the minutes be dispensed with. Carried.

Mr. CHALMERS moved that Select Council proceed to the Common Council chamber, to meet in joint Session with C. C. and elect a City Engineer. Carried.

After the joint session had concluded its business, the members of Select Council reassembled in their chamber, when President Gross having arrived, took the chair.

Mr. BURGWIN stated that the Clerk of the Water Commission had a report ready, but that he was not present. While waiting for him he (Mr. Burgwin) moved that regular business of Council be taken up. Carried.

REGULAR BUSINESS.

Mr. O'NEILL, an ordinance granting Malone & Lanahan privilege to erect an iron clad building on Penn avenue, corner of Tenth street. Ordinance read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. JEREMY, petition for grade on Arch street. Referred to Street Committee. Also, for the opening of Jones avenue, from Arch to Brereton avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, petition for opening and widening of Thirty-third street and for changing name of Minor street.

The petition was accompanied by an ordinance changing name of Minor street to Thirty-third street. Petition for opening referred to Road Committee. Ordinance changing name of Minor street finally passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. CHALMERS, petition for grading, paving and curbing of our alley, accompanied by an ordinance for the same. Petition accepted; ordinance read three times and passed, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. HERRON, preamble and resolutions passed by citizens of Thirteenth and Sixteenth wards in regard to obstruction of Thirty-third street by Pennsylvania Railroad. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. RIDDELL, resolution instructing the Road Committee to compel the contractor for the grading of Wilkins avenue to proceed forthwith with the work, or let it out to some other party; also the Committee were instructed to bring suit against the administrators of John Flinn, deceased, for default in finishing said work. Referred to Road Committee.

Mr. AIKEN, petition for gas lamps in Twentieth ward. Referred to Gas Committee.

THE PENN AVENUE PIPES.

Mr. LITTELL, resolution in reference to laying water pipes on the eastern end of Penn street—instructing the early laying the pipes that the street might be paved.

Mr. LLOYD explained that the pipes were on the ground, but that the Water Committee had not the money to do the work. Councils had ordered it to be done eighteen months ago.

Mr. SHIPTON moved to refer the matter to the Water Commission.

Mr. RIDDELL—I will object to any such reference until I understand the matter further. Have we assigned all our business to the Water Commision? I would like to know what authority they have taken from us.

Mr. BURGWIN—The gentleman has not read the ordinance carefully or he would know more about it. But I don't want to discuss that matter now. Common Council want us to go into joint session.

Mr. BURGWIN then moved that the discussion on the matter be suspended temporarily, and that Select Council go into joint session with C. C. to consider the report of the Water Commission, which was ready. The motion was carried.

Mr. MURRAY presented a petition from Mr. John Murdoch for straightening of Forbes street, where it runs through the property of Mr. Fraelich.

Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. HERRON, a petition for grading, paving and curbing of Thirty-third street, late Minor street. Referred to Road Committee.

ENDORSING THE LAND PURCHASES.

Mr. MCCARTHY, [illegible] Commission Engineers thought all the land they had bought was absolutely necessary.

Mr. CHISLETT thought it was totally necessary to talk about limiting the Commission to just sufficient land for the reservoirs. They had seen the folly of such a course in the present water basin.

The Chair decided there was nothing before the house.

Mr. BURGWIN—I'm ready to answer the gentleman.

Mr. HERRON—Answer him in private.

Mr. BURGWIN—I'm ready in public or private to answer him.

The motion of Mr. CHISLETT to approve the action of John Scully was then carried.

THE PENN AVENUE TROUBLE AGAIN.

The resolution relative to the Penn avenue water pipes was taken up.

Mr. BURGWIN said that referring it to the Water Commission, with power to act, was unnecessary, as they had already power to act in all such cases.

Mr. LITTELL hoped they wouldn't start this discussion now. He desired the resolution to pass, and they could discuss the powers of the Water Commission at another time.

Mr. BURGWIN said it was so serious a matter that they desired express instructions from Councils if they were to lay the pipe. The Commission, according to the ordinance, had the laying of all water pipe to attend to, but they desired to be relieved of the work, as it would necessitate a new man, and seemed to be outside their duties.

Mr. CHALMERS said if the Commission would foot the bill, the Water Committee had the force and would soon lay the pipe.

Mr. MCCARTHY moved to refer the resolution to the Water Commission in conjunction with the Water Committee. Carried.

Mr. E. P. JONES called up the ordinance authorizing the erection of eighteen-inch pipe-sewer on Neville street. The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally.

Also, ordinance for opening of Center Avenue. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

THE MANCHESTER RAILWAY.

Mr. SCULLY called up the ordinance relative to granting Manchester Passenger Railway right of way along Sixth street to Liberty street.

Mr. MCDONALD opposed the granting the privilege. The thoroughfare was one of the most crowded of any in the city for vehicles as well as pedestrian travel. The Manchester Company had three lines of cars, and by his calculation if this privilege was granted there would be a car coming along the street about every minute in the business hours of the day. With their cars,—one for each route—standing on the track and others coming and going every minutes, half of the street would be as completely blockaded as though Councils had allowed the Company to erect a building fifteen feet wide along the street. From Fourth to Liberty street.

Mr. SCULLY said the objections had been considered by the Street Committee, and that they had thought the extension would relieve Sixth street materially.

Mr. MCDONALD called for the yeas and nays on the motion to pass the ordinance. Call not sustained.

A vote was then taken which resulted in the final passage of the ordinance as amended in C. C. by a vote of 21 to 9.

Mr. MCCUNE called up the resolution in reference to the appointment of a watchman at the Point, which had been laid over at the last meeting, and moved a reconsideration. Carried. The resolution was then passed. (It was recommended by the Wharf Committee.)

Mr. HERRON presented the plan of Broad street, which was approved; also plan of Overhill street and plan of lots on Herron's Hill, both of which were adopted.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A. G. MCCANDLESS.....President, pro tem.
H. MCMASTER.....Clerk.

Members present: Messsr. Allen, Arthurs, Arensberg, Barr, Barker, Baum, Beymer, Campbell, Cohen, Darlington, Deitrich, Dickson, Duff, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Fulton, Gazzam, Jones, Johns, Kohne, Koverman, Kurtz, Liebler, Lowrey, Mattern, Meyer, Moffitt, John Moore, Morgan, Mosely, McCandless, McConway, McGimpsey, Neeson, R. H. Negley, W. B. Negley, Patterson, Price, Rathbe, Riley, Rush, Semple, Sims, Verner, Watson, Williams, Woolslayer, Young, Oliver, Jr., President.

On motion of Mr. GAZZAM, Mr. McCandless was called to the chair, and took seat.

On motion of Mr. GAZZAM,

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. DUFF, the call for this special, meeting was read.

The Clerk was instructed to notify the Select Branch that the Common was ready to go into joint session for the

ELECTION OF CITY ENGINEER.

Members of S. C. promptly responded, and, by request, Mr. McCandless occupied the chair.

Mr. SHIPTON nominated Mr. A. Dempster for City Engineer, and Mr. MORROW moved that Mr. Dempster be elected by acclamation. Carried.

Mr. Dempster was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. MORROW, joint session then adjourned.

Select members retired, and business was continued in the Common branch as follows:

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. ARTHURS, from the Street Committee, presented the report of the viewers on the grading of Fortieth street, which was approved.

Mr. ARTHURS also presented the following:

An ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Hatfield street from Butler to Penn avenue. Read three times and passed.

Report of viewers on opening of Thirty-ninth street. Approved.

Mr. OLIVER presented a petition for the grading, paving and curbing of Overhill street. Received and filed.

Same member—An ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Overhill street. Read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules. S. C. concurred.

Mr. R. H. NEGLEY, petition for gas lamp on Highland avenue. Referred to Gas Committee; also for lamp corner Broad and Negley street. Same reference.

Mr. JOHN FLEMING, an ordinance authorizing the change of grade of Denniston avenue, from Fifth avenue to Trout street. Passed finally under suspension of rules.

Also, plan of grade to conform with above. Approved.

Mr. CAMPBELL, petition for water pipe on Fortieth street. Referred to Water Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Mr. ARENSBERG presented the following which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Being to remove from our midst our late friend and fellow Councilman, Wm. McKim; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Common Council of the city of Pittsburgh, of which body he was a useful and highly respected member, tender to his relatives and friends its sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the members of this body do hereby express their high regard for him as a citizen and as a Councilman, and their attachment to him as a friend.

Resolved, That having been twice elected a member of Common Council, and having filled that position with fidelity and trust, which had justly gained for him the respect of the community, therefore we claim for his name a cherished place in the memory of his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That the clerk of this Council be and he is hereby instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of deceased, and to furnish the same, for publication, to the official papers.

Mr. COHEN and others made some remarks on the high character of the deceased.

Mr. ARTHURS moved to adjourn.

Mr. WATSON stated that the Water Commission would, in a short time, have important business to bring before the Council and asked that the session be continued.

Mr. DUFF presented a resolution donating twelve of the old Council desks to the Fire Commissioners for the use of the Fire Department.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a resolution of similar purport.

The gentleman also presented a communication from the Fire Commission notifying Councils that the terms of three members, Messrs. Robt. Finney, Wm. McKelvey and John H. Stewart, expire on the 1st of May prox. They suggest the election to fill the vacancy be held before that date.

Mr. DUFF's resolution was adopted and the communication from Commissioners accepted and ordered to be filed.

Mr. GAZZAM, resolution authorizing the placing of flag stone crossings at Market and Ferry streets on Fourth avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. OLIVER reminded Councilmen that the election to fill the vacancies soon to occur in the Fire Commission should be held on Monday next, regular meeting.

Notice was given that the Select branch desired another joint session to consider business from the Water Commission.

WATER COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Select Council took seats in Common Council chamber for the purpose of jointly deliberating upon a report from the Water Commission. President Gross, of Select branch, took the chair and stated the object of the joint meeting.

Mr. SHIPTON thought the joint meeting out of order, but the objection was overruled.

Mr. BURGWIN, from the Water Commission, then read a report of the action of the viewers on the condemned property, which has already been published. The report states that the Commissioners want the expression of Councils in the matter, as the time for filing exceptions, if any are to be made, expires on Tuesday next.

Mr. BURGWIN explained that the Commission desired to relieve themselves of as much responsibility as possible, and would act as they might be directed by Councils.

OBJECTIONS TO PRICE OF LAND.

Mr. SHIPTON, after stating his objection to the joint meeting, expressed his opinion that the prices allowed were extremely high, in fact exorbitant; that $30,000 for two and a half acres was monstrous. He deprecated the unseemly haste of the business, as Councils on this matter ought not to lose sight of time to consider.

Mr. BURGWIN explained that the report of viewers was made on Tuesday last, and the Commission was ready the following day to report to Councils. There was no quorum present, and therefore this was the earliest opportunity they had to submit the matter to Councils.

A gentleman asked if a jury had been called upon each piece of property.

Mr. JEREMY asked if there had been a jury on Ben W. Morgan & Co's. property.

Mr. BURGWIN said viewers only had reported on the property named in the report.

Mr. WATSON, in answer to Mr. Jeremy, said that the Morgan property was the cheapest the commission had bought.

Mr. RIDDELL asked if the viewers had been confined to the amounts of ground actually called for in the plan.

Mr. BURGWIN said that the amount wanted was not specifically stated in the plan, but they were in general the quantities suggested.

EXCEPTIONS OUGHT TO BE FILED.

Mr. RIDDELL agreed with Mr. Shipton that there should be more time to consider, and he suggested that exceptions be filed [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. McCandless [illegible] their [illegible] striking the ravine on the edge of the Lamberton Farm, following the same ravine for half a mile through the McCalmont Farm which ends by the school house. Mr. Jas. Gallagher's lease takes in about four hundred feet on each side of the ravine, and comes a lease taken by some Pittsburgh gents; next to that, Mr. Havens, I am told has a fine show of oil. He expects to tube on Monday, and no doubt he will get a good well. The Pittsburghers have machinery on the ground; also grading done. This is a good lease. Opposite Gardiner's lease, the next farm north-east is Dr. Fee's farm. He has two good wells; one of them has been producing for some time, and is still paying good. This is all the developments made on this line so far. Mr. White, of Allegheny City, has a well down in the sand, and two sets of tools at work for these last two months. He has been an expensive job for him, but he still hopes to get them out. This well is on the Fitzgerald farm, east of Dr. Fee. Oil is stiffening up in price, and no bones about it, from forty dollars a barrel ere long. A gentleman is here from Louisville buying, and he says he sells this oil for twelve and fifteen dollars per barrel, and speaks highly of it as a lubricator in its pure state. This, he says, is the reason he has come personally to buy, so that he can guarantee what he sells to be the pure stuff.

Franklin is full of excitement in reference to the improvements the coming summer. One of the oldest blocks of frame buildings have just been demolished on the north side of Liberty street, to make room for a fine brick block of stores. Some talk of laying the streets this year with the Nicolson. Liberty street should be done, as it is a fine wide avenue. The hotels seem all to be doing well, so says the Major. The new machine shop of Mr. Bluff is about starting up, which will no doubt be a great benefit to Franklin, as capital will not be spared to make it a complete a manufactory as any to be found either in Buffalo, Erie or Titusville.

LUBRICATOR.

Public Entertainment.

THE GREAT MENAGERIE, MUSEUM AND CIRCUS of Adam Forepaugh, made its appearance upon our streets yesterday in grand procession, and elicited the most favorable comment from all who witnessed the splendid street pageant. The curiosity to see things strange and novel is an attribute of human nature. We are accustomed to see the animals which pertain exclusively to our own country, but in this menagerie of wild we have an opportunity afforded us to view the fauna of other zones than our own. We also are curious to witness surprising feats, where men and women risk their limbs and lives, in order to see those animals to which we have attributed instinct merely acting precisely as if they were possessed of the mental powers of humanity. Forepaugh's Grand Menagerie, Museum and Circus presents an attractive field to the observations of the mere curiously-seeker or to the man of science. Combining, as it does, a museum, where many rare curiosities in natural history and many specimens of ornithological interest are exhibited; a menagerie which comprises all the rare and strange animals which are absolutely unknown to the denizens of this hemisphere, except as described in books of travel, and a circus in which the equestrian performers, male and female,—and these upon the sawdust as clowns, gymnasts and jugglers, and the performing animals of the show is decidedly the best that has ever appeared in this city. The grand exhibition is presented to the people under four mammoth tents, the first of which is devoted to a collection of rare birds, living and stuffed, and a number of wax figures, appropriately placed, which by machinery are made to seem as natural as life. Among them, as represented, are the "Last Supper," the "Dying Zouave," the "sleeping Beauty," the foremost men of the Franco-Prussian war on either side, and many ludicrous musical automatons. In the second tent all the animals which were usually exhibited in the old-time menageries, and others which never before were seen in this country in the flesh, are confined in a circle of cages. Here can be seen the African gnu, the grizzly bear, the zebra, the South American coyote, the tapir, the African porcupine, the lama, the emeu and other rare birds and beasts too numerous to mention. In the third tent is the sawdust ring. The equestrianism of the male and female performers is excellent, the trained animals, the dogs and ponies show almost human intelligence in their antics, and the ladies who exhibit upon the trapeze and other modes that the human form is capable of, alone give satisfaction to visitors.

It is customary among a certain portion of our population to decry the circus and all its attendants, and no quarrel can be made with any man who objects on the ground of moral conviction that such exhibitions tend to the debasement of public morals; but here there is no ground for objection, for the museum of natural history, the menagerie and the circus are under separate tents, and any one can examine the beauty and wonders of each without casting a glance at the other if so disposed.

It will exhibit this afternoon and evening at its present location, Twenty-ninth and Penn streets, and on Wednesday morning cross to Allegheny, and exhibit for the balance of the week, afternoon and evening, at Union Park, Allegheny. We advise all who can, particularly ladies and children, to secure their tickets either at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice, or at Washington's bookstore, 67 Federal street, Allegheny, and thereby avoid the crowds surrounding the ticket wagon.

BREVITIES.

MESSRS. APPLETON & CO., of New York commence anuother new publication in to-day's paper.

THE Council proceedings were never more interesting than now, and should be read by all parties, especially Real Estate owners.

THE case of Wm. Brill, who is charged with harboring a girl that had been abducted from her home, was heard yesterday morning. The License Board revoked his liquor license.

FOREPAUGH'S grand street parade was the sensation of yesterday, and crowds of people from the "rural districts" assembled on the street corners watching with eager eyes the passing of the long procession.

At nine minutes after twelve o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the paper and rag warehouse of A. W. Holthouse, at 210 Liberty street. Alarm box 21 was pulled, and the department responding, the flames were soon extinguished. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE hearing in the case of Peter Weisse, who is charged with the murder of his wife, was to have taken place yesterday afternoon, but was postponed until Saturday next. In a case such as this, where a strong doubt exists as to the guilt of a party accused of crime, there should be no unnecessary delay in testing its merits.

THE MANY FRIENDS of Mr. George B. Hill, the well-known Stock Broker, will be pleased to know he has returned from a two months' trip South, much improved in health. Mr. Hill will be found at his office, corner of 3d Avenue and Wood street, second floor, where he will be pleased to wait on his old friends, and all others having business in his line.

Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company's Fair Haven Plan of Lots.

First sale of lots at farm formerly owned by F. Riggs, now known as Fair Haven, and within fifteen minutes' ride of the city, on Saturday, April 27th, at one o'clock, on the premises.

60 LOTS

will be offered on the following terms, placing them within the reach of all:

Ten per cent. down and five dollars per month thereafter, with interest. The extension of the road is now under contract, and passenger cars will run to above place within sixty or ninety days.

Plans of the lots can be seen at the office of the Company, in South Pittsburgh, and at Fair Haven on the day of the sale. The Company offer these lots specially to their workmen and others who desire to locate convenient to their new mines. This plan of lots is designed by the Company to furnish homes to such of their employees and others who may desire to embrace this rare opportunity.

The coal being all taken out of first river hills, future mining operations are rapidly converging towards this place, and Fair Haven must necessarily be for years to come the central point of this mining dis district. Trains will leave at 11 and 12 o'clock, from office of the Company in South Pittsburgh.

The Light Running Domestic.

This machine, although but recently introduced into this city, is by no means a new one, having for some years been a favorite in the large Western cities. It is gaining favor much faster than any other sewing machine heretofore presented to the public, which is proved by its increased sales this last year over the preceding, of over five hundred per cent. No machine is increasing its sales so rapidly as the Light Running Domestic. It will hem, fell, bind, braid, cord, quilt, tuck, ruffle, embroider, gather and sew, the attachments for the work named being designed expressly for this machine. For economy of power, ease of management, variety of adaptation, it is not excelled by any other machine for family and manufacturing uses. It cannot be put out of time or adjustment by use. These are but a few of the excellencies of the light running domestic. All persons contemplating the purchase of a sewing machine are requested to call at No. 20 Sixth street, where they can examine the Domestic and see it operate.

R. W. STEADMAN & CO.
No. 20 Sixth street.

The American.

Why, when one is purchasing an article for every day use, should not that article be the very best adapted to the peculiar requirements that will be expected of it? And what part of family sewing can there be that requires more constant attention, and, at the same time, is so difficult of proper manipulation under the fingers of the seamstress as that of the button-hole? A little child can do the sewing, and yet, oh! how worrying. And just here is one of the great beauties—and *the* advantage possessed over other machines—of the American Button Hole Overseaming Sewing Machine. The neatness, durability and absolute perfection of the work done by this complete machine is a wonder to behold, and an absolute delight to the class most interested in such matters—the ladies. General agency, Liberty, near Market street.

The Oldest and Best.

No carriage factory, east or west, has earned a higher reputation for the style, finish, or durability of the work turned out than that of C. & J. Schoen, 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street. A carriage ever brought to this [illegible] better or more elegant in design can now be seen at their [illegible] rooms. They keep some of the finest eastern made carriages for sale to such as are prejudiced in favor of such. Their display of fine work is very much worth visiting by persons wishing to purchase.

The Dolly Varden styles for the ladies are just now almost as popular as are the elegant suits manufactured by Urling, Follansbee & Co., with the gentlemen. There are no more elegant suits made anywhere than can be had at Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s, southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Ladies' Suits.—E. R. Gardner, Fourth and Market, has now open for inspection the finest stock of Buff and Brown Linen, Stripe Linen, and White Suits in the city, and at the lowest prices. Every lady should call and see them. 3t.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. Soap will never use any other. tf

SARATOGA

"GEYSER" SPRING WATER,
(Medicinally the best.)
PITTSBURGH DEPOT,
RANKIN'S APOTHECARY,
45 SIXTH STREET, under Hotel.

DIED.

ROSEWOOD.—On Monday morning, at 2 o'clock, THOMAS ROSEWOOD, sr., in the 66th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Wednesday morning's paper.

POWERS.—On Sunday evening, April 21, 1872, CAPTAIN CLINTON J. POWERS, of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, aged 37 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, R. J. Powers, Esq., Centre avenue, TO-DAY, April 23d, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Youngstown, Ohio, for interment, on the 4 48 P. M. train.

AIKEN.—On Sunday evening, April 21, 1872, JENNIE, wife of John Aiken, aged 28 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, Wylie avenue, above Roberts street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FARLEY.—On Sabbath morning, April 21, 1872, JAMES, son of Samuel and Nancy Farley, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Gallagher street, Allegheny City, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TAYLOR.—On Sabbath, April 21, 1872, at 4 o'clock P. M., MAY, daughter of W. H. and Mary Taylor, aged 13 years.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY MORNING, April 23, at 10 o'clock, from Bellefield Church, Fifth avenue.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Collins of all kinds, Cases, Caskets, Crapes, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Dayton's Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS, ALLEGHENY CITY, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE. Allegheny Cemetery Office open at all hours. Coffins supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Rooms prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night. apc:080

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having purchased the interest of Robert Fairman, Sr., and Wm. T. Fairman, do hereby associate themselves under the style of Messrs. FAIRMAN, TAGGART & CO., who will continue to carry on the business of undertaking and upholstering, at No. 260 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny.

JOHN A. FAIRMAN,
JOHN TAGGART, Jr.,
JOSEPH TAGGART.

In retiring from the firm of Fairman & Bro., I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to my successors, Messrs. Fairman, Taggart & Co.

WM. T. P. FAIRMAN.

All claims against, and those in favor of the late firm of Fairman & Bro., will be settled by JOHN A. FAIRMAN, who still continues in the business at the old stand. ap8:090

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America

ASSETS, $3,212,175.99.

Insurance Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by
mh4-182 WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Seeds, Plants, Flowers, Etc.

Our Catalogue of Vegetable and Flour Seeds, our Catalogue of Small Fruit and Price List, for Spring, 1872, and our Catalogue of Ornamental, Flowering and Bedding Plants now ready, and can be had on application. Bouquets, Cut Flowers, Baskets and Floral Ornaments, executed in the finest style at short notice.

R. CUMMING & CO.,
(Successors to J. KNOX.)
apl 93 SMITHFIELD STREET

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

SMALL FRUITS,

GREENHOUSE PLANTS, EVERGREENS, ASPARAGUS ROOTS, ONION SETTS, &c.

Choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds,
Wholesale and Retail by

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Postoffice.
Catalogues free. feb27-y

SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS.—MY NEW Seed Catalogue for 1872, containing a complete List of Vegetable, Field and Flower Seeds, with directions for cultivation, NOW READY, and will be sent FREE to any address.

Also, BOUQUETS, BASKETS, CUT FLOWERS, and FLORAL ORNAMENTS arranged in best style to order.

JAMES BENNETT, Seedsman,
ap2:c69-7-TH-S 132 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

HENRY G. HALE,

New Spring Goods

OF THE

FINEST EUROPEAN MANUFACTURE

Arriving Daily.

HENRY G. HALE,

Merchant Tailor,

COR. PENN AVENUE AND SIXTH ST.
feb19

THOMAS SCANDRETT & CO,

(Successors to J. ROOBYER, JR., & CO.)

Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Sign of the Bee Hive,

225 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.
apl:p295

Jas. Gallagher's

MERCHANT TAILORING

Establishment,

No. 10 SIXTH STREET, (late St. Clair.)

It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as to the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Muhlenbruch, an experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York. mh9:m30

SEWING MACHINES.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 23, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st SECTION of an Act relative to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1851, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866. I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Work-House Taxes for 1872,

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF MAY,